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CENTENNIAL CITY

SYCKELMOORE'S
ILLUSTRATED
HAND BOOK
OF
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SYCKELMOORE,
No. 506 MINOR STREET.

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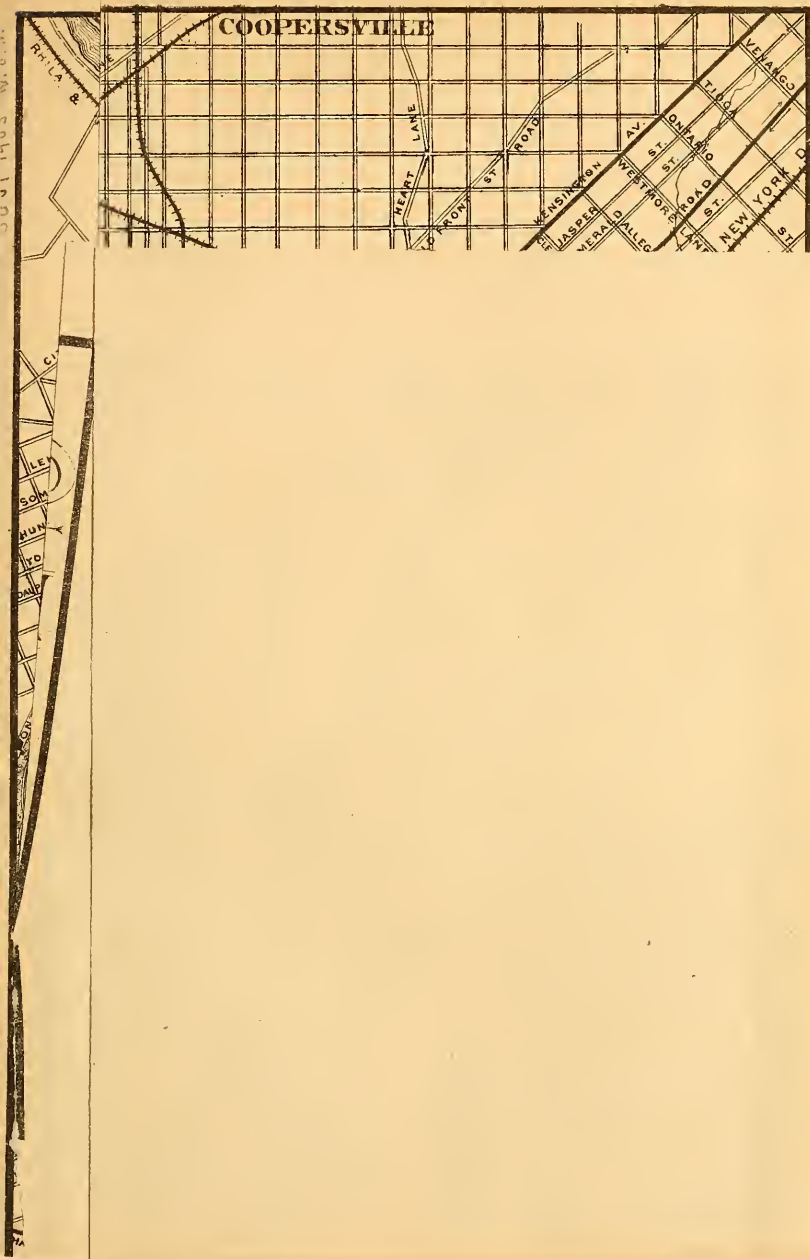
To be held in Philadelphia, will, among other great events, honor the day on which General George Washington captured Lord Cornwallis and the British forces at Yorktown. The news of that event reached Philadelphia a few days after the occurrence of the victory, and the particulars were published in a weekly paper at that time issued in Philadelphia, called

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

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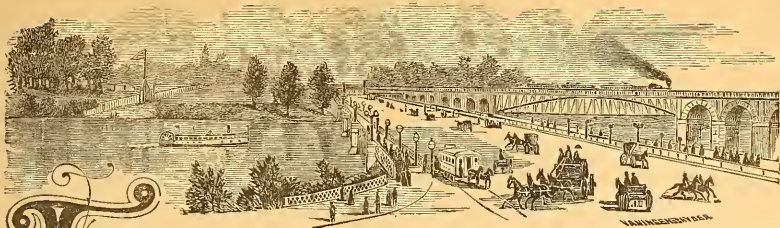


MAP OF
PHILADELPHIA

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P HAND-BOOK OF PHILADELPHIA.

I.—HISTORICAL.

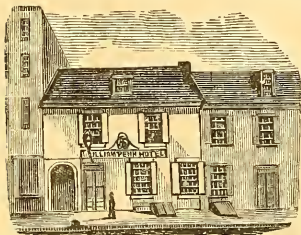
GENERAL VIEW—LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN—THE EARLY
COLONISTS—THE FIRST HOUSES—PLAN OF THE
CITY—THE PENN TREATY.

PHILADELPHIA is now a city of nearly two centuries growth, occupying the second place in the list of great cities of the United States, and classed as the sixth metropolis of the civilized world. It is a city clustered with memories dear to every American heart, for here went forth, in mingled doubt and hope, the immortal "Declaration of Independence," and here occurred the most conspicuous events of that stirring time which tried men's souls. Through her extensive commerce, which is again glistening on every sea, and her incomparable industries, embracing every conceivable application of mechanical skill, her name and fame have been carried to all the boundaries of civilization. She has long been celebrated for the number and variety of her pleasant homes; for her miles of rectangles of solid buildings; her fine thoroughfares, decorated by many of the choicest specimens of architecture; her varied and extensive art collections, her libraries,—some fragrant with the reminiscences of an hundred years,—and her charities which greet the eye at every turn; her educational facilities, especially in the natural and physical sciences; and finally for her delightful location, with two grand rivers running at her feet, and in the very garden of the Republic. The banks of the Delaware, which was called, in the soft and euphonious Indian tongue, both *Arasapha* and *Coaquanock*, were sparsely settled some time anterior to the arrival of Penn's colony; but not above Chester. Penn, however, went farther to the north, and pitched upon the peninsula, with which he was enraptured, as the site of the "great towne." The discovery of the river was made by Hudson, in 1609. In the following year the bay was visited by Lord De La Ware, Governor of Virginia, and from him the river derives its present name. History tells us that the founding of the Province of Pennsylvania was confirmed to Penn under the Great Seal of England, on the 5th of January, 1681, and that immediately he took every step to allure the capitalists of London to settle

this *terra incognita*. These concessions, we may infer, were extraordinary, for the "Society of Free Traders" were induced to purchase, for four hundred pounds, the entire street, (now Spruce) from river to river, with all the lots situated thereon. The first colony of adventurous pioneers, principally of Friends, to this land, left England in the summer of 1681, in three ships. The first arrival was by the ship *John and Sarah*, Captain Smith; the *Amity* was carried, in a terrific gale, to the West Indies, and did not land her crew until the following spring; and the *Factor* arrived late in the season, and remained below the future city during the entire winter, embedded in the ice. The little colony brought up by the *John and Sarah* suffered extreme distress and privation for a time. They burrowed into the bluff which ran along the Delaware, making their homes in caves, and securing scanty existence by the aid of the rifle and the rod. The future site of the city was then an almost interminable wilderness, with here and there an Indian path, or an opening whose blackened turf told where a daring trapper had pitched his tent. The founder did not set sail until August, 1682. He came in the ship *Welcome*, having previously despatched William Markham as governor of the colony, with instructions to make the needful preparations for him upon his arrival. To this end the finer parts of the frame-work required in the construction of his cottage in Laetitia Court were sent out with Markham, and the building was erected on a spot which the founder was led to consider the most picturesque in the vicinity. This venerable structure, raised nearly two hundred years ago, still remains with but the merest semblance of its former self. It stands in a court penetrating the heart of a square bounded by Front, Second, Chestnut and Market Streets. Where once there was a charming vista through noble elms to the brow of the bluff which overlooked the shining Delaware, and on either hand finely graded lawns, great warehouses are now crowded together, towering far above the modest little structure. It was

THE FIRST BRICK BUILDING

raised in Philadelphia, and was, in its time, regarded as a marvel in the wilds of America; but to-day it is surrounded by a progeny of giants. Where erst there reigned the calm, unobtrusive life of a country seat, there is now the continued crush and turmoil incident to a great mercantile traffic. The antique building has been



PENN'S FIRST RESIDENCE.

modernized into a sluggish-looking hostelry, with sanded floor and glistening bar, and its sign "William Penn Hotel," is the only feature which, by contrast, suggests any idea of its departed grandeur. When Penn, upon his second visit in 1699, lodged in the slate roof house in Second Street, he made a present of his former residence to his daughter, Laetitia, "who, being a single woman and having no particular use for it," gave it up for colonial purposes. The founder, arriving at New Castle, in 1682, proceeded at once to Upland, in Delaware County, where the Great Law of Pennsylvania was framed. Thence he came up the Delaware in an open boat, landing at the "Blue Anchor

Tavern," which stood at the mouth of a little creek, long since filled up, and on a site which corresponds to the present intersection of Dock and Front Streets. This tavern is believed to have been

THE FIRST BUILDING ERECTED IN THIS CITY.

Once arrived, he devoted himself assiduously to complete his chosen task. He asserted his object in these words: "I took charge of the Province of Pennsylvania for the Lord's sake. I wanted to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation, and to frame a government which might be an example. I desired to show men as free and happy as they could be; and I had kind views to the Indians." He signalled the completion of his labors in this vein: "Philadelphia is at last laid out. Of all the many places I have seen in the world I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the two rivers, or the conveniency of the caves, docks, springs, or the loftiness and soundness of the land and air." The city, as planned by Penn, surveyed by Thomas Holmes, and incorporated in the original charter, extended from river to river, and from Cedar or what is now South street, to Vine Street. This rectangle was quadrated by two magnificent thoroughfares, easily recognizable to-day in Market and Broad Streets, having at their intersection a large open area called Centre Square, upon which the new City Hall is now being erected. Each section formed by the interlacing of these two broad avenues was allotted its square. These four squares, Washington, Rittenhouse, Logan and Franklin,—taking the names of historic personages,—form to-day the pleasantest of our intramural resorts. Penn's original thought was to preserve a clear view of the Delaware from the bluff,—on the present line of Front Street,—by preventing the construction of buildings east of it, desiring that the hill should be crowned with a grand walk with lawns and flower gardens flowing from it to the water's edge. The project was æsthetic, and its achievement would have been highly picturesque; but Commerce,—which has no eye for landscape gardening, nor a single emotion for beauty,—claimed this fringe of land beneath this bluff as *de jure* her own, and filled it in a few years with range upon range of massive storehouses. The full scope of the founder's conception outlined a perfect Utopia, and his primitive ideas concerning it may be found in all of his letters of instruction to his *locum tenens*, Markham. In one of them he said: "Let every house be placed, if ye person pleases, in ye middle of its platt, as to breadthway even, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens, or orchards, or fields, yt it may be a greene country towne which will not be burned up, and always be wholsom."

In selecting a title for the city, Penn found in "Philadelphia" a word which embodied in its inherent meaning the principles he had at heart. It was no arbitrary term, but implied, as the original in Greek has been translated,

"BROTHERLY LOVE."

He called the city after the ancient metropolis of Asia Minor, over the portal of whose time-honored temple was inscribed: "I have set before thee an open door, and no man may shut it."

If the relic-hunter, in his search through the metropolis of to-day, will direct his

steps to Kensington, along the busy river front, he will find at Beach and Hanover Streets, surrounded by piles of lumber, and in a sadly neglected condition,

A SIMPLE OBELISK UPON A GRANITE PEDESTAL,

nestling under the shade of a tree which is believed to be a lineal descendant of the famous old elm. On this spot Penn made his memorable treaty with the Indians and cemented a friendship which, between the posterity of both, has never been broken. Here, beneath the great old elm, which had seen the storms and sunshine of three centuries, the wampun of lasting peace passed from the red hand to the white, and is yet to be seen carefully preserved among the many invaluable relics in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The simple shaft which commemorates this event is thus inscribed :—

Treaty Ground of WILLIAM PENN and the Indian Nation, 1682. Unbroken Faith.	WILLIAM PENN, Born, 1644. Died, 1718.	Placed by the PENN SOCIETY, A. D., 1827, to mark the site of the Great Elm Tree.	Pennsylvania founded 1681, By deeds of Peace.
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The old tree was blown down in 1810.

II.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

PHILADELPHIA, situated upon a magnificent estuary, easily navigable to the heaviest merchant vessels, occupying a position rich in every natural attraction, grew steadily until the limits fixed in the original charter had been over-leaped, and the sections beyond were filled with fine residences, and became independent municipal districts.

CONSOLIDATION.

By act of Assembly of January 1st, 1854, the boundaries of the city, which up to that time were only from Vine to South Streets, and from river to river, were enlarged to embrace all the suburbs and districts of Philadelphia County. This county,—one of the three originally established by Penn,—extended in 1682-3 indefinitely to the northwest, having contiguous to it Chester and Bucks. Up to the year 1784 it included Montgomery County within its limits; but it extends now along the Delaware from Darby Creek to Poquesink Creek, and is bounded on the northeast by Bucks County, on the northwest by Montgomery County, and on the southwest by Delaware County.

AREA OF THE CITY.

Within these limits Philadelphia has a superficial area of $129\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, or about 83,000 square acres, with an extreme length of $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and average breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Among the principal creeks which flow from it into the large rivers are Pennypack, Poquesink, Frankford, Darby, Cobbs and Wissahickon; regarding the latter of which romancists have woven strange legends. These streams afford a considerable water power, and are therefore lined by many industrial establishments. In topography, the northern and southern sections are strongly contrasted, the former being finely diversified by hill and dale, and the latter presenting extensive ranges of

rich meadows, which, by the erection of costly levees, have been secured from inundation by the rising of the Delaware and Schuylkill. Philadelphia has not grown up in a hap-hazard sort of a way, but has enjoyed

A STEADY PROGRESSION,

and its comparative regularity is traceable to that system which was adopted nearly two hundred years ago.

ITS POPULATION

in 1780, was 30,000; in 1840, 222,133, and it is estimated now at 800,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property is six hundred millions, providing an income annually of ten millions for municipal purposes.

It has over six hundred miles of paved streets, lighted by ten thousand lamps, and underlaid by one thousand miles of gas and water mains, from which flow forty million gallons of water daily, and the illuminating power for one million gas burners. Philadelphia is peculiarly

A CITY OF HOMES,

and surpasses every other municipality in its conveniences for the people who inhabit it. Of its 140,000 buildings, all but ten thousand are dwelling houses, a total which is more than equal to the combined number of dwellings in Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston and Louisville, according to their returns in 1870; and of this number, sixty thousand are the homes of mechanics.

APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS.

These dwellings, mobilized into solid blocks, succeed each other for miles, presenting a uniform line of pressed brick fronts, with white shutters and marble steps. Within they exhibit pleasing pictures of comfort, having upon the first floor a parlor, dining room and kitchen, with usually a summer kitchen in the rear; upon the second floor two chambers, a sitting room and a bath, and on the third floor two spare rooms. In all of them the water service is introduced, and the majority are lighted by gas. The growth of the city is at the rate of more than six thousand buildings annually. The monotony of her former style of architecture is yielding noticeably to the impulse of a general progress, and the structures are becoming more attractive to the eye exteriorly without subtracting from that elegance and comfort which have always characterized the interior of her private dwellings.

THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES

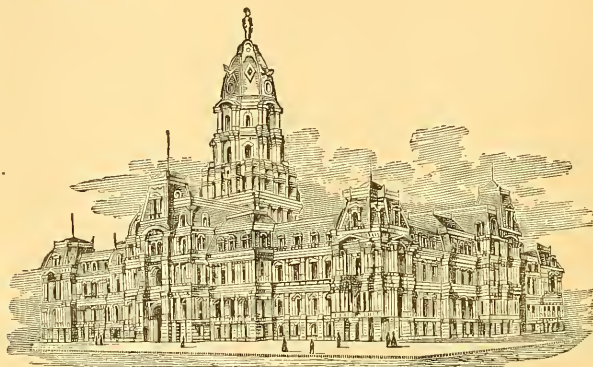
are now decorated with many of the noblest specimens of modern architecture and many of the finest imitations of the classic temples of antiquity. Threading these thoroughfares are miles upon miles of railroad tracks, traversed by nearly two thousand cars, carrying annually sixty-six million passengers, who pay in fares above four million dollars.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PHILADELPHIA,

as a place of residence, are manifold alike to the capitalist and artisan. It abounds in industries, in rare facilities for artistic and technical culture; and its climate is favorable to vigor of mind and health of body. It is a city where the patriot, the philanthropist, the philosopher and the artisan will find much to be proud of; a city whose crowded attractions cannot be fathomed at one glance.

III.—THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

PENN'S design contemplated two grand highways, which to-day are realized in Broad and Market Streets. The former, stretching ten miles from League Island north, is gradually assuming the attractions of a magnificent drive and promenade, while the latter, running direct from river to river, has been made the channel for a great mercantile traffic. At the intersection of the two, were formerly four fine squares, which, in the early history of the city composed Centre Square. Upon this site



THE NEW CITY HALL,

which will occupy in its completion six years, at an aggregate outlay of over ten million dollars, is being erected. The present municipal departments, in apartments inadequate to their necessities, are clustered in and about the venerable State House. The structure now being raised at Broad and Market, which is to be admirable in its ornaments and of massive dignity, is to harbor them all for years to come. It is to be 470 feet from east to west, and 486½ feet from north to south, covering an area, exclusive of the court-yard, of nearly four and a half acres. It will be larger than any single building on this continent. The superstructure will consist of a basement story, 18 feet in height, a principal story of 36 feet, a third story of 31 feet, and another formed by the mansard roof of 15 feet. These several stories will be approached by four large elevators placed at the intersections of the leading corridors. In addition to these means of access there will be a grand staircase in each of the four corners of the building, and one in each of the centre pavilions of the four fronts. The entire structure will contain five hundred and twenty rooms, of suitable dimensions and fitted with every possible convenience, including heat, light and ventilation, and the whole to be rendered indestructable by fire. From the north front, which looks up Broad Street, will rise a massive and finely decorated tower, surmounted by an immense dome, the apex of which will be at a height of nearly three hundred feet from the pavement. Each front, which will be imposing in elevation and ornament, will be relieved by centre pavilions running the entire height, and supported by marble pillars and pilasters.

The entrances to the court-yard will be through massive central arches. The external walls are to be of white marble, and the walls facing the yard a light blue marble, the architectural effect of which will be pleasing in the highest degree.

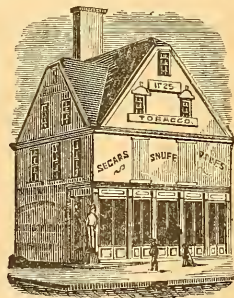
ONE OF THE FINEST MARKETS IN THE CITY

will be found at the corner of Twelfth Street. It is constructed in a handsome and durable manner, and is unusually convenient in its internal arrangements. Philadelphia is rich in luxurious markets, which are daily filled with the freshest country produce. The old system of street market sheds is gradually losing life, and ere long the last vestige of this unsightly obstruction to some of the finest streets in our city



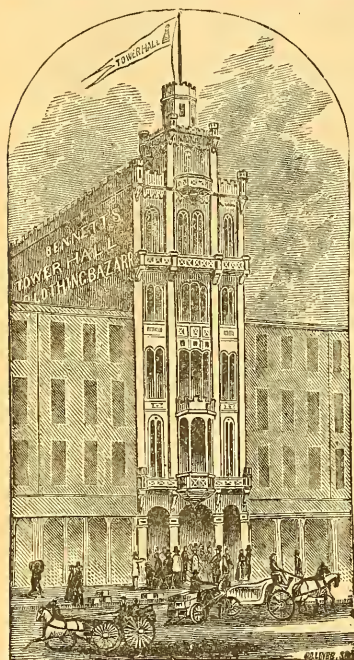
INTERIOR VIEW OF MARKET HOUSE.

will have, most happily, disappeared. At the southwest corner of Front and Market Streets will be found—though in view of recent improvements, it will be somewhat difficult to identify it now,—a relic of ante-revolutionary times. It is a remnant of a building known as “The London Coffee House,” scarcely a stone’s throw from Penn’s old cottage, and is said to have been erected in 1702, by Charles Reed, who obtained the grant of land, on which it is situated, from Laetitia Penn. In the year of 1754 it was opened as a coffee house, by William Bradford, printer, and, as such, became very popular. Here the chief Executive of the new Commonwealth, with all the legal and municipal dignitaries, the merchants and ladies of fashion, were wont to assemble by day and night to sip the fragrant Java. It became in time the chief centre of local interest. It attracted, as an old historian tells us, “all the genteel strangers who came to the great town.” The general parades usually took place in front of it, and there were daily vendues of horses, carriages, groceries and real-estate before its doors; and in the centre of High Street, just opposite it, was the mart where barter was made of human beings. There is little now to remind the spectator of the venerable coffee house, save the high-pitched hip-roof, the antique cornice and a slight remnant of the antique brick-work. There stood in the centre of Market Street, with its face to Second, a fine building, which was erected early in the last century. Here, before the State House was constructed, the Colonial Assembly and the Municipal and Colonial Courts were held. Franklin here began to make himself conspicuous; and, from its balcony, Whitfield addressed admiring thousands, and his powerful voice, it is said, “was heard, on such occasions, even as far as the shipping in the river.” This structure has long since disappeared.



LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

Passing westward on Market Street, we find, among other palatial stores, very prominently looming up above the others, the far-famed "Tower Hall," an establishment owned by Bennett & Co., retail clothiers. Thirty years ago the retail clothing trade of Philadelphia consisted of a few shops for the vending of coarse, ill-made garments for men's wear. These places were located on the waterside, and their patrons were principally sailors. In the year 1844 it occurred to one Joseph M. Bennett to invest his slender capital in the making and vending of ready-made clothing of the best quality. The enterprise was pooh-poohed. But Mr. Bennett was a determined person, and, with an unparalleled audacity, he put his eccentric ideas into practice at

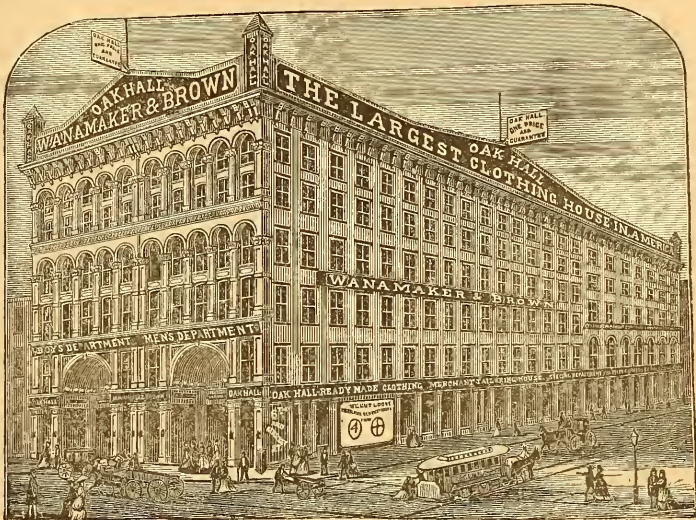


TOWER HALL.

No. 192 Market Street. Customers came in goodly numbers, and a second store was opened at No. 182, in the same square, next door below the present site of Tower Hall, by the restless innovator. He erected a showy wooden front at the pioneer establishment. This attracted universal attention, and drew forth no end of predictions that the business could not bear up under such reckless extravagance as this, and that a financial smash would bury in oblivion the pioneer retail clothier. To the surprise of the prophets, the bustling shop and its showy front stimulated trade, and enabled the proprietor to purchase a lot upon which the present building known as *Tower Hall*, was erected—a building planned specially for the manufacture and sale of clothing to the wearers direct. In 1856 the new building was occupied. Two hundred thousand garments per annum are now made and sold by Bennett & Company. Twenty-five cutters are employed every working day in the year to clip into shape the

cloth required for the vast avalanche of clothing which is constantly poured upon the shelves of this establishment, by the great working corps of tailors and tailoresses. How many of these tailors and tailoresses are employed cannot be stated with anything like accuracy. Bennett & Co. furnish work to six hundred and eighty-five different sewers. Many of these are allotted much more work than one person can possibly do in the time allowed. These parties in turn engage others to sew for them, and, in some instances, carry on quite extensive tailoring establishments. Three of the spacious floors, extending the full depth of the building from Market to Minor street, are fitted up as salesrooms. These extensive apartments are arranged in a style combining substantial elegance with every possible convenience. Around the sides of each of these floors run spacious cases, surmounted with busts of authors, artists and statesmen

Upon the spot where once stood the dwelling of Robert Morris, the illustrious Revolutionary Financier, and the Presidential Mansion of Washington and Adams, now stands OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.



In the spring of 1861, WANAMAKER & BROWN began the manufacture and sale of only Best-Class All-Wool Ready-Made Clothing, occupying at first but a small portion of the corner store at SIXTH AND MARKET STS. The sales of the opening day (April 8th) amounted to \$24.67. The business for the first twelve-month showed a total of \$24,125.62. Now the annual sales are counted by millions. So great and so steady has been the increase of business that every year has been marked by some enlargement of the premises, until at present the Colossal Buildings cover an area of 67 feet front, on Market, by 180 feet in depth, on Sixth, to Minor street.

Among the various causes of success we note :—
 A strict application to business in all its departments ;
 Meeting the wants and wishes of the People ;
 Making up Reliable Goods in a Reliable Manner ;
 Buying enormous invoices of materials direct from mill-owners and importers, many of whom have been compelled to “close out,” at great sacrifices.
 Keeping constantly in store an immense assortment of styles, sizes, shapes, and colors ;
 Letting the people know all about the advantages of purchasing at Oak Hall ;
 Making courtesy the rule of the House, and giving entire satisfaction.

And still later, the adoption of the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS, viz.:
 One Price, Cash Payment, Money Returned, and Full Guarantee.

With the facilities enjoyed by this “Popular Clothing House,” and the system of exactness that marks the management of the entire business, it is no wonder that the name of
 WANAMAKER & BROWN
 has become familiar not only in every American household, but throughout the world.

At the corner of Eleventh Street will be found the Bingham Hotel, a large and well kept caravansery and a great favorite with travellers, and from this point to the edge of the Delaware there rise, in rapid succession, iron, stone and marble wholesale houses, many of which transact an annual business of over five million dollars. Conspicuous among these are the publication houses of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger and J. B. Lippincott & Co., the dry goods houses of Joel J. Baily, J. B. Ellison & Co., Hood, Bonbright & Co., and Jacob Riegel; the wholesale drug stores of Ellis & Co., Carpenter & Co., and French, Richards & Co., Spear's iron stove building, and a great array of equally reputable business houses we have not space to mention in this connection.

Turning westward we arrive again in the neighborhood of the New Public Buildings, which we have described elsewhere. The view of Market street, east and west of the New City Hall, presents a constant unvarying scene of commercial activity, not often equalled in the civilized world. A very great portion of the wholesale trade of Philadelphia is transacted in it, and the sidewalks running to the Delaware are heaped with boxes and bales of merchandise. The cars of two passenger railway companies traverse this street, east and west, while the cars of seven other companies cross this thoroughfare at right angles.

ON WEST MARKET STREET

we find, almost adjoining the New City Hall, the fine marble edifice of the Third National Bank, and beyond, upon the opposite side, the extensive local freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Here all freights destined to or coming from any point east of Pittsburgh, either on the main line or its many branches, are received and delivered. The traffic concentrated in this building, which covers an entire square, is enormous. In the block above it is the spacious depot and offices of the Adams' Express Company, and at the opposite corner, the handsome architectural front of Centre Market, which cost above one hundred thousand dollars. A little beyond is Polytechnic College, a flourishing institution, organized in 1853, designed to supply a want in mechanical education of a thorough collegiate training for practice in mining and civil engineering, analytical and industrial chemistry, metallurgy and architecture. The college comprises a scientific school and five technical schools. Conspicuous from Market Street, though situated on Twenty-first, is the armory of the

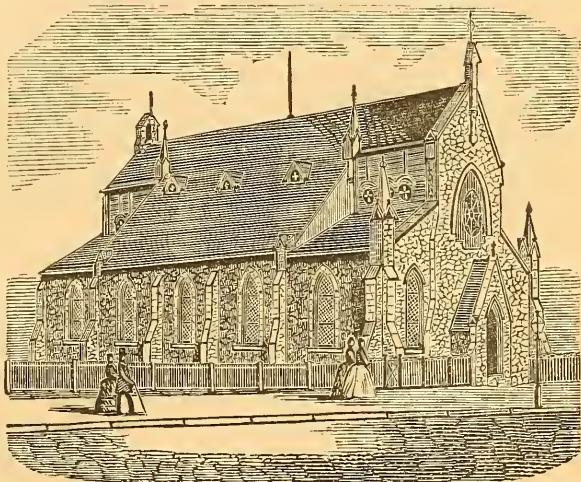
FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

This is the oldest cavalry organization in Pennsylvania, and its record during the Revolution was highly creditable. The front view of the structure will remind the looker-on of a mediæval fortress, the material used in its construction being New York and Pennsylvania blue stone, serpentine stone and Ohio sand stone. Upon the first floor is the ring, or drilling ground, the most extensive in the country, of its kind; and the other portions of the structure are used for the storing of equipments. The Troop was organized November 15th, 1774, and the armory was erected as a memorial of its centennial anniversary, occurring on the 15th of November, 1874. Market Street, from this point to the Schuylkill, is principally devoted to the commission, grain, flour and lumber business.

IV.—SOUTH BROAD STREET.

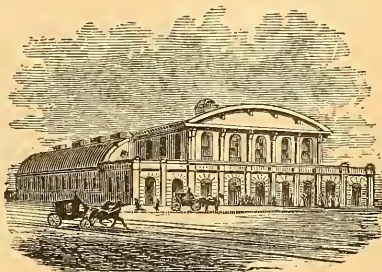
BROAD STREET, as the second of the two grand avenues projected by the Founder, next claims attention. It is a spacious thoroughfare, one hundred and twenty feet wide, and paved with wood imbedded in concrete, and Belgian blocks. Its southern terminus is at League Island, and for some distance below Washington Avenue, it is ornamented with double rows of trees, patterned after the Parisian style, and is therefore called, by some, the boulevard. During the past few years Broad street has become a favorite avenue for the selecting of sites for church building. At the

present extremity of the populated district, as far south as Broad and Reed sts., the Baptists have secured a fine lot and have erected an edifice on the rear portion, naming it the Boardman Chapel. At the corner of Broad and Federal streets the Episcopal denomination have erected a fine edifice, under the name of



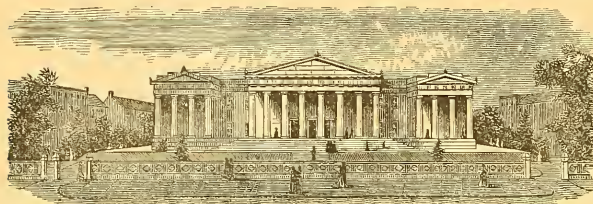
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

the "Church of the Messiah." The Presbyterian Westminster Church is at Broad and Fitzwater streets. The Methodists have a fine church at Broad and Christian, and the Catholics a large church edifice at Broad and Catharine. There are many fine residences on south Broad Street, principal among which are those of the Hon. Henry M. Watts, ex-minister to Austria; Mrs. Ray Barton, daughter of the late Jacob Ridgway, and Bloomfield H. Moore, Esq. The large depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is located just above Washington Avenue. By the munificence of the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the noblest pieces of architecture to be found in any city, and intended to contain an institution which shall be for the general good of the people, is rising slowly into permanent existence from the square bounded by Broad, Thirteenth,



P. W. B. R. R. DEPOT.

Christian and Carpenter Streets. The bequest of this estate was made conditionally to the venerable Philadelphia Library; but there being some difficulties in the way of a complete acceptance under the terms of the will, the executor determined to fulfil the often-expressed desire of Dr. Rush, for the erection of a library easily accessible to the people of the lower section of the city. The entire area we have mentioned is enclosed by not an unsightly stone wall, except on the Broad Street front. Here there is to be a low dressed curb, supporting a massive wrought iron railing, through which the spectator will obtain a complete view of the magnificent structure and the finely diversified grounds which are to surround it! The exterior walls of the building are granite, and their appearance conveys an idea of massive strength. Facing Broad



NEW LIBRARY BUILDING, SOUTH BROAD STREET.

street the library has a front of 220 feet, and an extreme depth of 105 feet. The principal facade consists of a portico enclosed by granite columns. There

will be sixteen of these columns, eight fronting the central building, and four on each wing; each column being thirty feet high and in the Doric style. The structure will rest upon a terrace, and the portico will be reached by a flight of broad steps the full width of the central building. A vestibule, thirty-six feet long, ten feet wide and fourteen feet high, will lead to the main hall, which will be cruciform, eighty-four feet long, running north and south, and sixty feet wide. Twenty-four Ionic columns of polished marble will enclose the square of the intersection of the cross, supporting a gallery. The height of the intersection will be forty-four feet. The main hall is to be arranged with alcoves and wall cases for books. A beautiful marble staircase, twelve feet wide, will run from the hall to the memorial and directors' rooms, in the former of which will be deposited the personal effects of the late Dr. Rush. This apartment, which will be enriched with polished columns, and, like the main hall, be lighted from the roof, will also contain a marble tablet, with this inscription:—

THE RIDGWAY BRANCH
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY,
A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF
JACOB RIDGWAY,
AND HIS
DAUGHTER, MRS. PHEBE ANN RUSH.

The wings will be used as reading rooms, and the grounds will embrace the finest effects of landscape gardening. Opposite the main entrance, in the grand hall, a mausoleum, to contain the remains of Dr. Rush and wife, will be erected. The cost of this building and its exterior decorations will reach the sum of a million and a half.

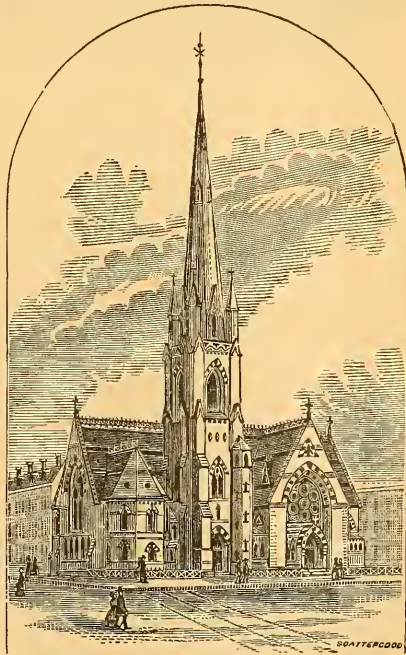
When completed, the Philadelphia Library Company will, most likely, exercise supervisory control over it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

is located at Broad and Pine streets. This charity was organized in 1820, the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., being among its originators. Its first location was in Market street above Broad, and when opened, in the same year, eighteen pupils assembled for instruction. In 1821 it was incorporated by the Legislature, which allowed a certain sum *per capita* for the students annually received. In 1824 the present site was purchased, and the original building, now much enlarged, was completed in 1825. The two wings were erected in 1854. The structure presents a chaste and simple front of cut stone, with a portico supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, and two wings, giving a length of 200 feet on Broad street. There are spacious yards, and fine school and working rooms. Through the medium of this noble charity thousands of poor deaf mutes have been raised from an oblivion of existence to self-sustaining lives.

Broad street, north of Spruce, is ornamented with three conspicuous buildings.

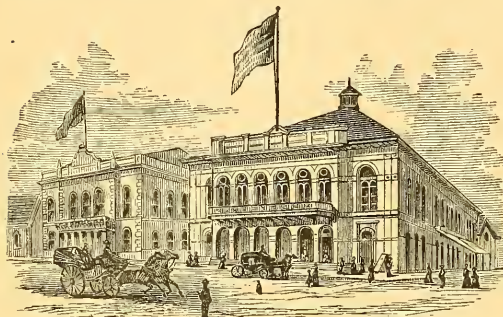
Beth Eden Church, one of the fairest specimens of sacred architecture to be found in America, is in the occupancy of a flourishing Baptist congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith. In this edifice the architect has not confined himself to the rules of any particular period, but designed it in the spirit of the early Gothic, with a tendency towards the Venitian, mainly evinced in the use of different kinds of stone in the exterior walls. The church has a high-pitched, open-timbered roof, with an ornamental cresting, and is cruciform in plan, with nave, transepts and aisles. The nave, parallel with Broad Street, is 120 feet long, and the width of the church at the transepts is 70 feet. The principal entrance is through the tower, which, when completed, will form one of the loftiest and most conspicuous ornaments of Broad street. It is 30 feet square, having heavy buttresses, and angle turrets enriched with carvings. The entrance is exceedingly ornate, being supported by shafts of polished granite, red and black alternately, and surmounted by capitals exquisitely cut to represent the daffodils of Spring, the bending grain of sum-



BETH EDEN CHURCH.

mer, the fruits of Autumn, and the ice-laden branches of Winter. The edifice is a charming study, and is well worth a visit.

Horticultural Hall, the material evidence of the existence of one of the most progressive societies of the time, presents a fine front relieved by a handsome portico. This building was erected in 1868, at a cost of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The society, which owns it dates back to 1826, was founded principally through the instrumentality of Dr. James Mease. Twice, annually, horticultural exhibitions are given here, and are among the most enjoyable and instructive events.



HORTICULTURAL HALL AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

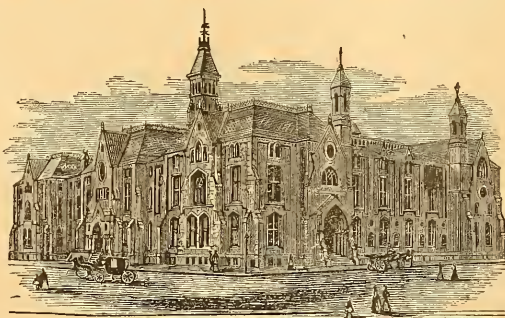
Philadelphia, with a rich soil and a soft, though somewhat variable climate, is the home of the florist, and the rarest specimens of his taste and ingenuity gladden the visitor to each exhibition. The displays of fruits, hanging baskets, cut flowers and house plants are invariably both large and rare. The Academy of Music almost adjoins

Horticultural Hall on the north, and between the two there subsists an intimate relation, for at all great *fetes* they are joined by temporary bridges. The Academy is beyond all cavil one of the most magnificent of modern opera houses. It has a front of 140 feet and a depth on Locust street of 238 feet. The exterior walls are of fine pressed brick, with handsome brown stone dressings, the facade being in the Byzantine style; but its appearance from the street presents no idea of the world of glory within, when it is filled with a gay assemblage, and brilliant with light. The stage proper is 90 feet wide, a little over half the same distance in height, to the centre of the proscenium arch, and nearly an hundred feet deep. The parquette, which is of ample dimensions, its accompanying circle, the balcony, backed with private boxes, the family circle and the lofty amphitheatre, give a magnificent perspective of distance and effect from the stage, which is nowhere else surpassed. The proscenium of the stage is of the richest character. The architrave is supported by six massive, richly gilt columns, of the Corinthian order, each thirty-three feet high and three and a half feet in diameter at the base. Three are disposed on each side, and open to admit of the arrangement of the proscenium boxes between them. The galleries are supported by reduced fac-similes of the proscenium pillars, and from the dome, frescoed to imitate the star-specked azure, depends a grand crystal chandelier. The seats are all richly upholstered in crimson plush, and the faces to all the circles are chastely ornamented with classic emblems. The visitor, in entering, steps first into a grand lobby, frescoed in mezzotint, and paved with marble. The ceiling contains four panels with metaphorical designs of the four fine arts,—music, architecture, poetry and painting. On either side of the grand stairways, leading to the balcony, are busts of Beethoven, Mendelssohn,

Rossini and Mozart. The foyer, directly above the main lobby, is a rare specimen of architectural beauty. Sixteen Ionic columns support the panelled ceiling, after the Italian models. Throughout, the structure is one of the richest in its conveniencies and appointments, and certainly none other exists with finer acoustic qualities. It can comfortably seat three thousand persons. The formal opening of the building took place on the evening of Tuesday, January 26th, 1857. The estimated value of the property, as it stands, is eight hundred thousand dollars.

Upon the west side of Broad, above Walnut, three more notable buildings spring into view, the first being that of the Union League Club,—an organization that has now a national fame. This League germinated from the Union Club which was formed in 1862, with the avowed object of promoting friendly intercourse among loyal people. Its constitution required as the primary qualification for membership undoubted loyalty to the Government of the United States, “an unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion;” and the object it had in view was, “to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influence, all disloyalty to the Federal Government.” The League enlisted ten regiments of troops, distributed over six hundred thousand Union documents, and claims to have carried Pennsylvania for the Republican Party in 1863, “in the darkest hour of the administration.” The League has now a membership of nearly two thousand, embracing the wealthiest and many of the best-known men of the city. The present club house, which is of brick with brown stone dressings, and in the French Renaissance style, was finished in May, 1865, at a cost of over \$200,000. It has all the appointments of a first-class resort, and contains a gallery enriched by the choicest works of both sculptor and painter.

Upon the opposite corner of Sansom street, directly *vis a vis* with Chambers' Presbyterian Church, is the old Academy of Natural Sciences, which was founded in 1812 and incorporated in 1817. The present building, esteemed very large when it was erected, nearly thirty years ago, but now totally inadequate to the wants of the institution, contains a museum of natural curiosities which is classed as the second in extent and variety, in the world. A building, more worthy of this wonderful aggregation, is now being erected at Nineteenth and Race. The Academy of Natural Sciences now possesses more than 6000 minerals, 900 rocks, 65,000 fossils, 70,000 species of plants, 1000 species of zoophytes, 2000 species of crustaceans, 500 species of myriapods and arachnidians, 25,000 species of insects, 20,000 species of shell-bearing mollusks, 2000 species of fishes, 800 species of reptiles, 37,000 birds with nests of 200 and eggs of 1500 species, 1000 mammals, and 900 skeletons and pieces



NEW ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

of osteology. Most of the species are represented by four or five specimens, so that, including archaeological and ethnological cabinets, space is required now for the arrangement of not less than 400,000 objects, besides the library of nearly 25,000 volumes. Among the most conspicuous of the objects is the restored skeleton of the *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*, which illustrates with what rare skill it has been possible to reproduce (with the aid of a few bones,) the anatomy of a gigantic animal which existed long anterior to the appearance of man. The department of Ethnology embraces more than a thousand human crania, of different races, and four mummies. The academy gives gratuitous instruction in natural science to a number of students. There have been published by it eight octavo and seven quarto volumes, entitled "*Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia*," and twenty-four octavo volumes, entitled "*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia*." These volumes average 400 pages each. The public are admitted upon two days of the week, formerly free, but now for a very small sum, which was levied to aid the building fund. A tour of its galleries will be found exceedingly instructive.

THE LA PIERRE HOTEL

has a fine granite front, and contains accommodations for three hundred guests, nearly all of whom are permanent.

On the east side of Broad, just above Chestnut, stands the

PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

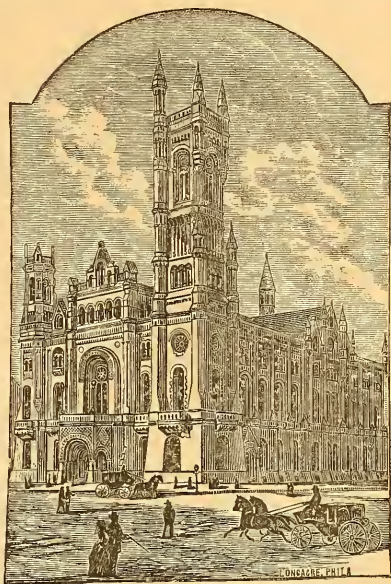
The main front consists of a Corinthian portico of eight columns, which is approached by a flight of thirteen steps. The walls and flanks are embellished with pilasters which support an entablature enriched with ornaments peculiar to classic architecture. The auditorium is chastely decorated, and has a very fine effect.

V.—NORTH BROAD STREET.



AKING a survey of North Broad street, the tourist will start from the New City Hall. Directly opposite its northwest corner is located the School of Design for Women, which is worthy of attention. It is one of the few institutions in America which opens to the female sex opportunities for a thorough education in art, and for attaining proficiency in several industrial branches in which there is a constant and increasing demand for skillful operators. It has three main divisions of study,—ornamentation, landscape and the human figure,—and large numbers of young ladies are availing themselves of the rare facilities for obtaining a remunerating profession which this institution offers. Directly north of the New City Hall, and in its immediate vicinity, there is a cluster of buildings which can nowhere be excelled. The most conspicuous of these, and certainly the most imposing of its kind in existence, is the New Masonic Temple, which, in 1873, was dedicated in the presence of nearly fifty thousand members of that esoteric fraternity. The order early secured a foot-hold in Pennsylvania, and grew into large proportions, and its jurisdiction is now

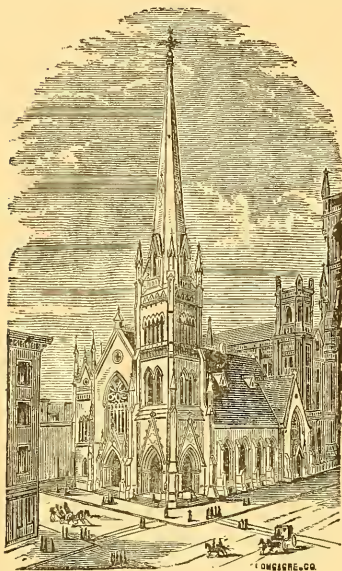
regarded the wealthiest and strongest in America. The old Hall,—in the antique pointed Gothic style,—on Chestnut street, had outlived its time, and the new Temple was projected without much debate, and carried to successful realization. This structure has two fronts, the west on Broad street, and the south on Filbert. Both are perfect specimens of Norman architecture, notably elaborate and bold, and unlike anything else in the city. The profile nowhere contains any trace of flatness or inexpression. The windows and the lofty stories, the recesses and the towers all combine to give an idea of massive magnificence that no description in words will convey. The material used in the construction of the western and southern fronts is Cape Ann Syenite of a greyish white color, which gives an appearance of solidity and permanence afforded by few other stones. The permanent ornaments of the Broad street front are the two grand towers on either flank, and the beautiful Norman



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

porch, which is the most elaborate and costly work of the kind in this country. It is built of Quincy granite, and stands in a projection of the front wall, being copied after the finest examples of the Norman style in Europe. It is made up of four pairs of receding pillars, surmounted by an arched moulding, and enriched by Norman decorations. All of the stone was dressed at the quarry, and brought to the site ready to be placed in position, so that, as was said of Solomon's Temple may be said of this: "There was neither hammer nor ax, nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building." The grand tower is 250 feet high, and is square, massive, and highly ornate. The foundations for it were sunk forty feet below the pavement. It rises, in grandeur and solidity, far above all other buildings, having turrets at its four corners, and is constructed, throughout, in strict detail of the Norman style. The Temple is 150 feet in length, with a side elevation of 90 feet above the pavement. Within, the Temple presents a varied picture of architectural splendor. The grand staircase, the Grand Lodge Hall and Grand Chapter Hall; the Egyptian Hall with its massive elephantine columns surmounted by the peculiar capitals of the ancient temples of the Nile, of Luxor, and of Karnak; the Ionic and Norman Halls, and the Oriental, with all the airy proportions and ornaments of the Alhambra and Mosques of Arabia,—each apartment embodying a distinct type of architecture,—form together a scene of magnificence which needs the brush, rather than the pen, to even imperfectly reproduce. The cost of the Temple was \$1,300,000, and five years were occupied in its erection.

Adjoining the Temple on the north, with fronts on Arch and Broad streets, stands the Arch Street M. E. Church, which was finished early in 1873. It is constructed entirely of white marble, and is surmounted by a slender and airily proportioned spire, which reaches to the height of 233 feet. It is one of the most beautiful churches in a city which has become celebrated for the solidity and splendor of her sacred edifices. It is of Gothic design, and, with the exception of the Cathedral at Milan, it is, perhaps, the only church edifice in the world that is built exclusively of one material, and in the purest Gothic style. Its cost was above \$250,000. Upon the western corners of the intersection of Broad and Arch streets, are two fine temples. At the south is the imposing and ornate edifice of St. John's Lutheran congregation, the most striking feature of which is the tower at its northeast corner. This is extremely massive, and in proportions and style it is entirely different from any other



ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

yet constructed. It is twenty-six feet square at its base, and rises without a break, except for doors and windows, to the height of ninety-two feet. Projecting from the four angles, at this elevation, are circular turrets with pinnacles, each fifty-two feet high.

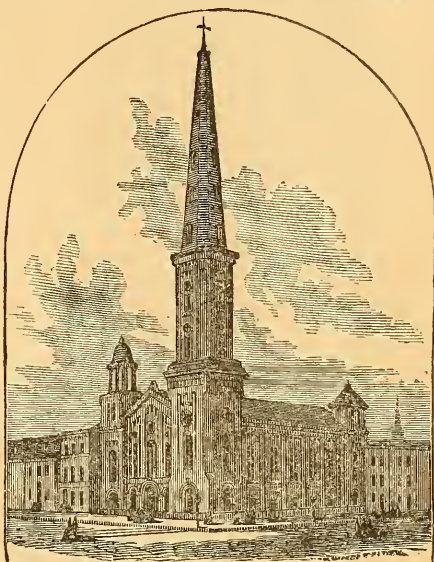


NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Between these turrets the walls of the tower appear in bold relief, and convey impressively the idea of a "strong fortress." Surmounting the whole is a slated roof of the mansard order, with Louvre windows, and peaked with an ornamental railing. The main entrance is through this tower. The church proper is in the florid German Gothic style of architecture, and is skillfully designed to present a compact mass of buildings, with aisles, clere-story and transepts. The Broad and Arch streets fronts are each adorned by a magnificent window, with stone mullions and stained glass. The walls are of serpentine stone, with grey sand stone and Hummel-stone dressings. The interior is beautifully deco-

rated, the altar being one of the richest in this country, the general design being that of a canopy supported by highly-polished columns. The congregation have expended nearly three hundred thousand dollars in the construction of this edifice. Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., is the present pastor of this church.

Upon the northwest corner of the intersection stands the First Baptist Church,—a brown stone structure, with heavy buttresses, and surmounted with an imposing tower which rises to the height of 225 feet. The exterior has a fine architectural effect, with the appearance of great solidity. At the angles of all the buttresses, and along the the base of the tower the ivy has fastened its tendrils and adds an ornament of rare beauty to the walls of the church. The interior decorations are in the Romanesque style, the frescoing being of the richest description. The pews are of fine wood, as are the gallery fronts. The chancel is in the form of an apse, and is in its arrangement both novel and pleasing. The value of the building is placed at a quarter of a million. This congregation is one of the oldest and most efficient in the Baptist denomination. It was organized in 1684, by Rev. Thomas Dungan, who established the first Baptist community in Pennsylvania. In 1698 the congregation worshipped with the Presbyterians

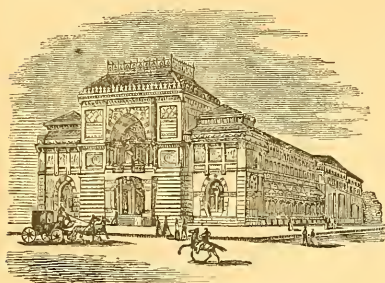


FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

on "Barbadoes Lot." Up to 1762 this church was regarded a branch of the mother church in Pennapeck, owing to its weak condition and dependence on the stronger body for supplies. On the 15th of May, of that year, the First Church of Philadelphia was re-constituted as an independent body, and Rev. Jenkin Jones was chosen pastor, serving fourteen years. The pulpit is now occupied by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., who entered upon his pastoral duties here in 1864. The present edifice was erected in 1854. The interior has recently been greatly beautified, and presents a richly-adorned appearance.

The Academy of Fine Arts,—whose magnificent new gallery, on Broad street, just above Arch, is progressing gradually towards completion,—was founded in 1805, by the voluntary contributions of a number of Philadelphians, and was incorporated in 1807, by act of Assembly. The aim of this institution, one of the worthiest and noblest in the great City of Brotherly Love, as set forth in its charter, is to improve and refine the public taste for works of art, and to cultivate and encourage our native genius by "providing elegant and approved specimens of the arts for imitation." Its first annual exhibition was held in 1811, and over five hundred specimens of the skill of both painter and sculptor were then displayed. For many years the academy was located in a modern Ionic building standing on the site of the present American Theatre, Chestnut street, above Tenth, but six years ago steps were taken to rear a larger

building, and one more worthy the standing of the institution and its treasures. Work on this is now in progress. It is of a modified Gothic style, having a front of 100 feet



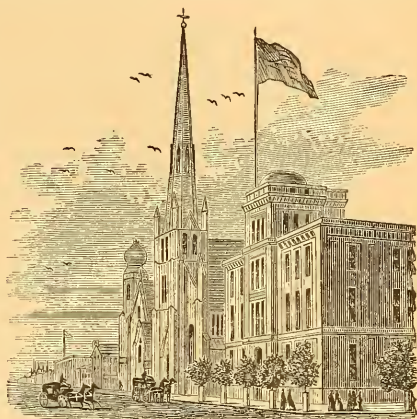
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

on Broad street, and a depth, on Cherry, of 258. The principal front is to be two stories high, ornamented with encaustic tiles, terra-cotta statuary and light stone dressings, the wall being laid in patterns of red and white brick. Over the main entrance there will be a large Gothic window, with stone tracery. The Cherry street front will be of similar materials and relieved by a colonnade supporting a series of arched windows, back of which will be a transept with a pointed gable. The building, which is to cost \$300,000, will have galleries for casts from sculpture, life-class rooms, lecture rooms, and retiring rooms on the first floor; while upon the second will be located the grand gallery, 75 by 42 feet; the "Gilpin" gallery, (to contain an hundred thousand dollars worth of art treasures, bequeathed by the late Henry D. Gilpin,) 95 by 42 feet, together with a number of smaller exhibition rooms. The general appearance of the building conveys a fine idea of the florid Venitian style. The art collections of this academy are the most valuable in this country, comprising the master-pieces of Stuart, Sully, Neagle, Benjamin West, Allston and Wittkamp. Its marbles, and fac-similes are very fine and many in number. Its gallery of casts from the relics of antiquity is especially instructive. The academy is now under the supervision of gentlemen who have always been lovers and patrons of art, and has the promise of great prosperity and success. We doubt not the refined taste of Philadelphians will be fully verified by a liberal endorsement of the efforts made by the directors of this noble institution to establish a gallery worthy of the city.

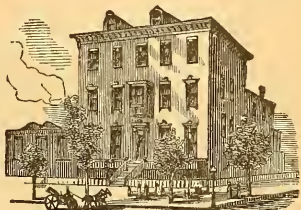
Broad street from this point to Fairmount avenue is principally devoted to industry. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. has its depot at the corner of Callowhill street, and diagonally across the street are located the buildings of Baldwin's Locomotive Establishment. Here three thousand men are employed, and one locomotive is completed in every eight working hours. Europe, Asia and South America, in addition to North America, are patrons of this extensive manufactory. A Philadelphian, Oliver Evans, was the first to propose a locomotive in America, and another Philadelphian, Matthias W. Baldwin (the founder of these works) was the first to make and successfully use one. In 1830, at the request of Mr. Peale, the proprietor of a popular museum, he constructed a model engine for exhibition, which, during an experiment in 1831, drew five passengers. The Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad Co., whose cars up to that time were drawn by horses, ordered a locomotive, which was placed on the road in January, 1833, and gave the greatest satisfaction in its performance. This was undoubtedly the first successful American locomotive. The present site was first occupied by the works in 1834.

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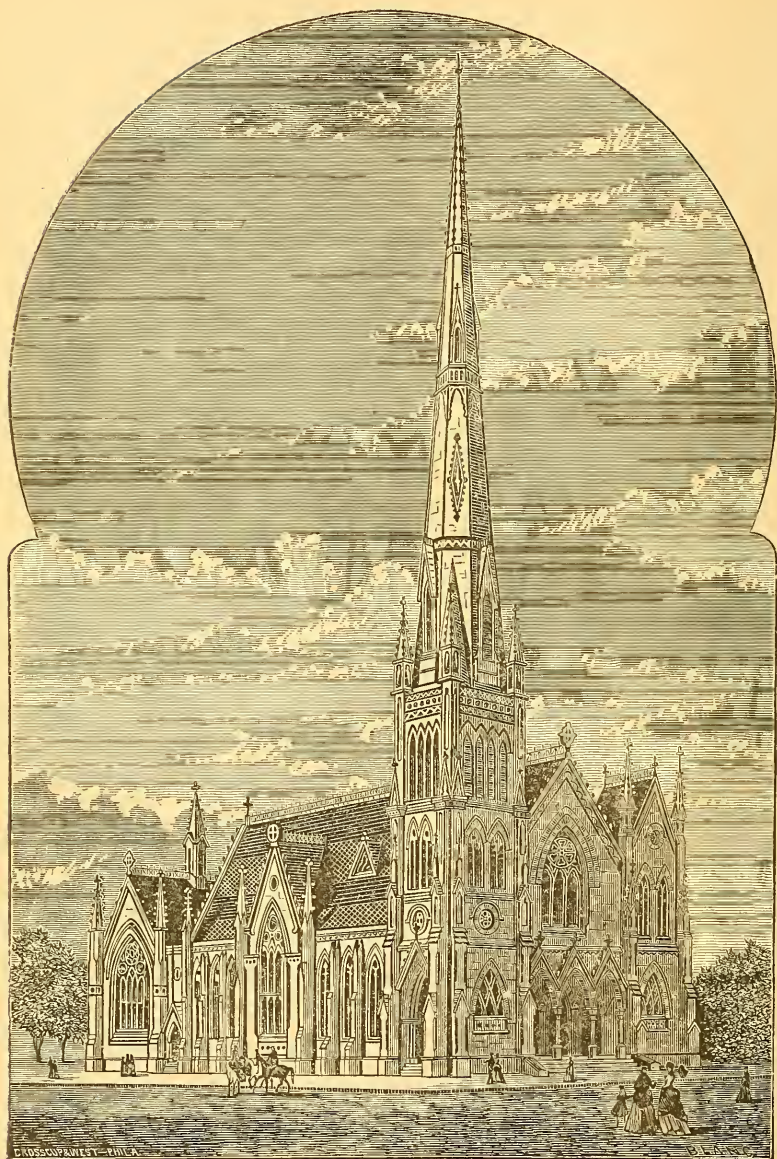
On the east side, above Spring Garden street, is the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, of brown stone, in the Norman style, and adjoining the Boys' Central High School, surmounted by an observatory which is equipped with a fine and complete set of astronomical and meteorological instruments. The adopted curriculum here is well graded and comprehensive, and the facilities for the study of the sciences are surpassed in no other school. Above it is the synagogue of Rodef Shalom, a remarkable reproduction of Saracenic architecture. Its exterior, of various colored sandstone, is rich in tracery and ornament, and the interior is a marvel of magnificence. There rises from the northwest corner a tower surmounted by a dome peculiar to the mosques of Turkey and Arabia. From Lincoln Market north, the character of Broad street changes entirely. Row after row of splendid residences, many isolated in the midst of handsomely decorated gardens, succeed for miles. Brown stone, the various sand stones, brick and marble vie with each other in architectural effect, and the perspective is one of the grandest in the country. A fine range of trees lines either curb, and a wide, smooth pavement lies between them and the houses. From Fairmount avenue north, Broad street, stretching for miles into the delightful suburbs, is a popular drive and the great Sunday and holiday promenade. Among the many costly residences there are a number conspicuous for their size and situation. The old Stiles' Mansion, the very picture of a Grecian villa, which stands in the centre of a beautiful lawn, at the southwest corner of Poplar street, was formerly the convent of the visitation, but is now owned and occupied by B. Hammett, Esq. The residences of Joseph Singerly and the late Michel Bouvier, both millionaires, on the west side, above Girard avenue, will attract the eye. On the east side are the mansions of Jacob G. Neafie, Alexander Whildin, Henry Disston—this one unusually rich in ornamentation without and within,—and of John Baird and Rev. Matthew Newkirk. At the southwest corner of Master street, is the dwelling which the late Edwin Forrest erected in 1859, and occupied. Here it was that, early one morning, he was found dead in his own room, on the second floor. The building has a simple brown stone front, with a wing to the south, presenting toward the street a blank wall of the same material, with one or two niches. Here are still retained his rare art treasures, which eventually are to be deposited in a



BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE SYNAGOGUE.



EDWIN FORREST'S RESIDENCE.



GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

projected Home for worn out actors, which is to be erected through his munificence. He willed his entire estate, valued at a millon and a half, save a small portion given in private bequests, for this purpose.

Upon the east side, diagonally opposite the Forrest mansion, is reared the

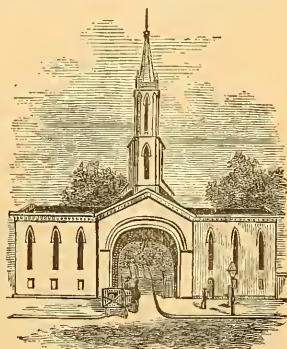
MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH,

Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., pastor. It cost one hundred thousand dollars, 75 by 100 feet in size, and will seat eighteen hundred persons. The walls are of green stone, laid up in open range work, with light stone trimmings. The plan is that of an amphitheatre, the front, on Master street, being circular. A spire rises fifty feet above the apex of the roof, and about 130 feet from the pavement. The main window—highly ornatc—is in the Broad street front, and is 14 feet wide and 42 feet high. The interior is beautifully decorated, and the open tracery of the ceiling not only perfects the ventilation, but very sensibly heightens the appearance of the auditorium. On the northwest corner of Broad and Master streets a very fine church edifice has been projected—the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, a cut of which will be found on the opposite page. At the corner of Brandywine street is located

THE FIRST SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH,

which dates its existence back to 1783. The present building was erected in 1854, and is chastely decorated.

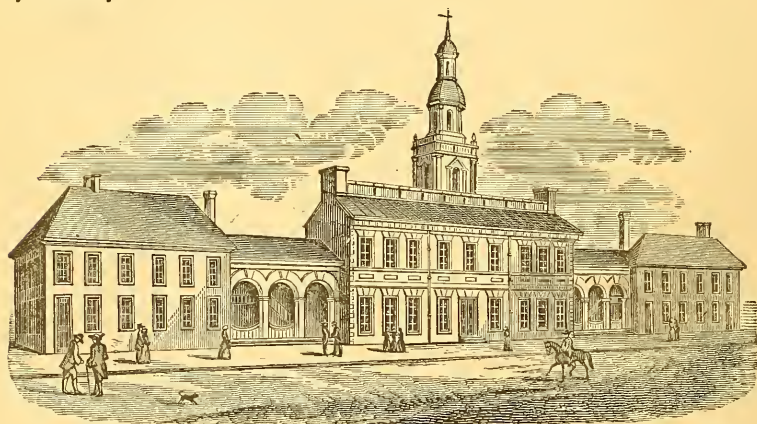
Monument Cemetery, which has an extensive front on Broad street, above Montgomery avenue, had its origin in 1837, two years after the opening of Laurel Hill. From a centre plot rises a monument in memory of Washington and Lafayette. It is a shaft resembling "Cleopatra's Needle," and rests upon a massive pedestal embracing 77 square yards indicating the years of Lafayette's life. Above the pedestal are thirteen steps, representing the original number of states in the Union, and, still above these, ornamenting the sub-shaft are thirty-two flutes, representing the states in the Union at the time of the completion of the monument. From the top of the pedestal to the apex of the shaft the distance is 67 feet and 10 inches, corresponding to the years and months of Washington's life; and the shaft itself is 56 feet high, indicating the number of signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two large bronze shields contain appropriate inscriptions to the two historic men whose fame is thus perpetuated. The cemetery is handsomely laid out, and is studded with many finely sculptured stones. The entrance is through a brown stone building, arranged as a Gothic chapel, with spire. Beyond this point Broad street is sparsely settled, but is the scene of constant and permanent improvements of great beauty.



MONUMENT CEMETERY.

VI.—CHESTNUT STREET.

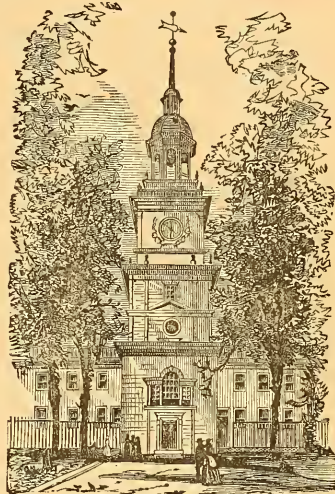
CHESTNUT STREET, just south of and parallel with Market, will generally be regarded as the finest thoroughfare of the city. From the Delaware to Broad street it presents an almost unbroken range of magnificent buildings with fronts of brick, sandstone, marble and granite, and embodying the most pleasing and conspicuous features and proportions of modern architecture. West of Broad, the street is lined by splendid residences with frequent indications of the encroachment of business in substantial stores and palaces devoted to dry-goods. The average value of ground along this thoroughfare is three thousand dollars per foot, and the lofty structures which decorate it vary in cost from fifty thousand to a million dollars. It presents a scene of continual activity; the road-way is always filled with passenger cars and rich equipages, and the walks are noisy with the throng of people. Each week-day afternoon it becomes the grand promenade, and the thousands of fair faces, the musical crush of silks, the great plate glass show windows, whose attractions are multiplied by mirrors, all combine to give the thoroughfare an appearance of rare beauty. People meet here to see and be seen, to study toilets as well as humanity, and if there is one spot in America where the ingenuity of the *modiste* is to be observed to its advantage, it is on Chestnut street, any time after two and before six P. M., on any week-day.



THE STATE HOUSE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1774.

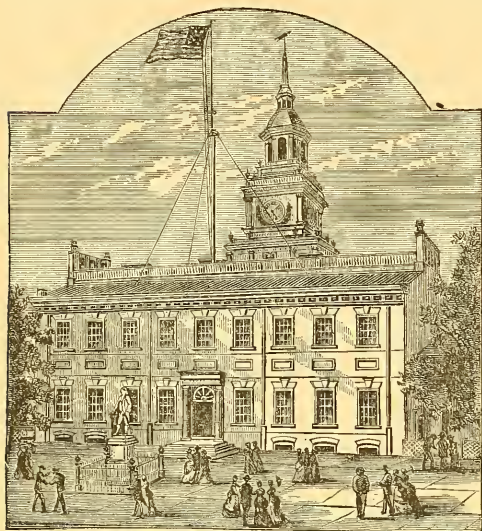
The venerable State House, below Sixth street, is the centre of great interest. It is rich with the incense of patriotism and heroic struggle, and no one can enter it without a feeling of reverence for the hallowed walls wherein sat that Congress which declared the colonies "free and independent" states. The building was designed by Dr. Kearsley, was commenced in 1729 and completed in 1734, the builder being Edmund Wooley. In the year 1740 the wings were erected. The interior decorations remain

as originally designed, and, for the production of so early a time, are very fine; and those of the main hall, embracing a richly panelled ceiling and a heavy cornice supported by fluted columns, will strike the eye as exceedingly beautiful. The ornamentation over each door leading to the "Hall of Independence," on the east, and the "National Museum" on the west, is florid, having a centre medallion from which the face of one of the Georges projects in bas relief. The eastern chamber, which is a shrine to every American, was the theatre wherein was proposed, debated, adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence, which was finally promulgated on the 4th of July, 1776. The hall still presents, as far as it has been possible to retain it, its original appearance. The portraits of the signers embellish the walls, perpetuating not only the faces of those historic men, but the skill of Peale, Stuart, Inman and Sully. John Hancock's chair, and the table on which the immortal document was signed, stand on a dais at the eastern end; Rush's fine statue of Washington adorns the northwest corner, and the old chandelier used by the Continental Congress is still pendent from the centre of the ceiling. The western chamber, for many years the Common Pleas Court-room, is now a museum of natural relics. Of these it contains a large number, both rare and curious. Among them are the ale mug of David Paul Jones; a china cup with Washington's effigy, made before Braddock's defeat; flag of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, lost and recaptured at Brandywine; the chair of James Logan, first possessed by William Penn, with the inscription: "fruitful of recollections, sit and muse;" the chairs of the Colonial Justices; Franklin's bedside table; relics of the battle of Germantown; the original stamp imposed under the celebrated Stamp Act of Great Britain, in March, 1765, which led to the Revolution, and the original charter of Philadelphia. Upon the second floor are two chambers now used by Select and Common Councils, the westernmost being formerly the Senate hall of the First Congress. The lobby extended then from this chamber to the eastern end of the building, and in it were confined the American officers captured by the British, at the disastrous battle of Germantown. The original steeple, being decayed, was taken down in 1774, and the present one erected in 1828. On the ground floor of the steeple, surrounded by a net-work of iron, to prevent the ravages of relic-hunters, stands the famous old bell, hanging upon its original supports. It was cast and imported from England, in 1752, purposely for the State House, but was cracked in testing it. It was recast by Isaac Norris, a member of the Colonial Assembly, who inscribed upon it, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all



INDEPENDENCE HALL—SOUTH SIDE.

the inhabitants thereof." This old bell did, on the afternoon of the memorable 4th of July, 1776, proclaim that liberty which the Colonial Assembly had just declared.



INDEPENDENCE HALL—NORTH SIDE.

end of the State House wings, which are used for municipal purposes, are two buildings almost similar in proportions and architecture. The building to the west was formerly Congress Hall, the House of Representatives being upon the first floor, now occupied by the old Quarter Sessions Court and the Highway Department, and the Senate the upper floor, used at present by District Courts 1 and 2. Congress sat here during 1792 to 1799; and in this building Thomas Jefferson fulfilled his duties as Vice President of the United States, and presiding officer of the Senate. There was no door on Sixth street, as at present, the main entrance being, as it is to-day, through the Chestnut street front. Upon the eastern wall of the building appears a tablet with this inscription:—

In this building met the
First Senate,
and the
First House of Representatives
of the United States of America;
and herein George Washington was inaugurated
President, March 4, 1793,
and closed his official career;
when, herein also,
John Adams was inaugurated the
Second President of the United States,
March 4, 1797.

The one at the opposite end has been, since a period long anterior to "Consolidation," the office of the Mayor of the city, and the headquarters of the Police Department. The Mayor's chambers are on the second floor, while upon the first are the rooms of

Subsequently it was again fractured, and is now sacredly guarded as an invaluable relic of our early national existence.

The clock, which is the standard time-piece for the city, was constructed by Isaiah Lukens, and set in motion January 1st, 1829, at which time the present bell, weighing 4600 pounds, and cast by John Wiltbank, was placed in position. The original cost of the State House was £5600, and it may be interesting to know that Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant, was its glazier. At the corners of Fifth and Sixth streets, one at either

the Fire Marshal, the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, the Detectives, and the audience-chamber of the magistrate who acts for the Mayor in the preliminary trial of cases. In the basement are the cells of the Central Station, and the quarters of the Reserve Police.

In the rear of the State House, occupying the remainder of the space bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, Fifth and Sixth streets, is Independence Square, which it is hoped will soon be placed in a condition better fitting its character and its association with the historic Hall. It was here,—and from this fact it derives its name,—that, on the 8th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon, amid the repeated shouts of the people, who—stirred up to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm,—rushed into the court-rooms, tore down the King's Arms and burned them in public, and destroyed everywhere the insignia of British authority. The discharges of cannon, building of bonfires, and ringing of bells, “all,” we are told, “demonstrated the joy of the people.” On the 4th of July, 1876,—after the lapse of a century,—it is safe to predict that the same time-honored Hall and Square will witness a scene which, for moral grandeur, will have, in history, no parallel. The representatives of a mighty power—established in that memorable July, a hundred years ago, and now embracing forty states and forty millions of prosperous people,—will there assemble to join in thanksgiving to the omniscient one for the blessings He has vouchsafed them.

There are, of the many incidents connected with this spot, one or two which will be of interest here. In, October, 1773, an immense meeting of the citizens was held in the State House Yard, “called in consequence of the effort made by the East India Company to force upon the good people of Philadelphia tea which, owing to the refusal of the Americans themselves to import, had accumulated in immense quantities in their warehouses in London. By this assemblage, which was the largest that, for such a purpose, had yet met in the Colonies, was made the first resistance to British authority, and an open defiance to the East India Company. This organization, “in collusion with the ministry,” set about chartering vessels for American ports, determined to “cram the tea down the throats,” of the Colonists. Notice of the actual sailing, on the 27th of September, 1773, of the ship *Polly*, with a cargo of tea for Philadelphia, was received here, whereupon, when she was reported below, a self-constituted committee on tarring and feathering sent a note to the Captain, in which, if he persisted in bringing his vessel up, his fate was thus foreshadowed: “a halter around your neck, ten gallons of liquid tar scattered on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance.” On Christmas day the *Polly* had reached Gloucester, whereupon this notice was issued: “The tea-ship having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America, is desired to meet at the State House to consider what is best to be done in this alarming crisis.” Ten thousand people are said to have responded, and to have resolved, “that Captain Ayres shall carry back the tea immediately, * * * and that to-morrow he shall proceed to his vessel and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.” This he prudently did, and thus wrote a contemporary: “by a glorious exertion of public virtue and

spirit have the foundations of American liberty been more deeply laid than ever." In the winter of 1777-8, after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the State House was occupied by British officers and American prisoners. In taking possession, the Grenadiers, with Lord Cornwallis at their head, took the van of the army up Chestnut street. The soldiers looked clean and well-clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor bare-footed and ragged troops was very great, and caused a feeling of despair. While General Howe held the city there occurred the famous "battle of the Kegs," of which but little, generally, is known. A number of patriots up the river formed a project to destroy the enemy's shipping by sending down at ebb-tide a number of kegs charged with gun-powder, and furnished with machinery to explode them upon the slightest touch. The vessels had, however, been drawn into the docks, and many of the kegs passed down without being noticed. One at last exploded. The city was thrown into general alarm, and the wharves were soon filled with "red-coats," who spent the greater part of the day in firing at every chip and stick that appeared upon the surface of the water. And this was the encounter which was celebrated in verse by Francis Hopkinson.

A quaint old building rises from the Fifth street front of Independence Square, just south of the Mayor's office. It is occupied on the first floor by the Common Pleas Court and the Water Department, and on the second, by the American Philosophical Society. Under the influence of Benjamin Franklin, a "Junto," for mutual improvement, was formed in the fall of 1727, whose membership was restricted to twelve, and whose meetings were secret, to prevent the application of improper persons for admission. After an existence of nearly twenty years Franklin proposed a larger organization, presenting in 1743 the prospectus of a society "for the promotion of useful knowledge among the British Provinces of North America." From this dates the origin of the present association. The organization, under the prospectus of 1743 declined gradually, until, in 1767, only six members remained, whose zeal and industry effected its revival. A second society formed in 1750, for the discussion of natural history, philosophy, sciences and morals, accepted in 1768 a proposition looking to a merger with that founded by Franklin, and a Union was effected January 2d, 1769. On the 15th of March, 1780, these united bodies were incorporated as "The American Philosophical Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge." Among the curious annals of the early proceedings of this body is to be found a notice of the first steam engine built in this city, and a description of the first boat ever navigated by steam, constructed by John Fitch, accompanied by a working model. The site of the present hall was given to the society by the state, in 1785, and the building was reared in 1789. In the rooms of the society are a library of nearly twenty thousand volumes, a fine cabinet of coins and an interesting array of antiquarian relics. Among other invaluable mementoes of the past, which are here preserved, is the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, containing the celebrated section concerning the right of property in slaves, which was heatedly debated and finally stricken out.

Almost opposite, on the east side of Fifth street, is the venerable

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY,

which was founded in November, A. D., 1731, by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, Thomas Cadwallader and a few other gentlemen. Mr. James Logan early became a patron of the Company, and was delegated to select the books for the Library. By his direction Mr. Hopkinson, then about to sail for England, was directed to invest £65 in books, and the first importation was made in 1732. The liberality of the company was early indicated in an instruction to the librarian, "to allow any person, a member or not, to peruse the books, suffering none to be taken out by any non-subscriber, Mr. Logan excepted." Dr. Franklin soon after became librarian, at an annual salary of £6. John Penn sent with a present of an air-pump, in 1736, a letter saying: "It always gives me pleasure when I think of the Library Company of Philadelphia, as they were the first to encourage knowledge and learning in the Province of Pennsylvania." Among the rare presents received during the early period of the institution was one from Benjamin West, the historical painter then in London, (1767) of a woman's hand taken from an Egyptian mummy, and in a good state of preservation. This hand was sometimes called Cleopatra's, and was extremely shapely. It remained in this institution for some time, well-preserved, though exposed to the air, and then all trace of it was lost. The company, in 1740, occupied the upper story of the State House; in 1773, the second floor of Carpenter's Hall, and in 1789 the present edifice was begun. Upon the corner stone is inscribed:

Be it remembered, in honor of the
Philadelphian youth, (then chiefly artificers) that in MDCCXXXI
they cheerfully, at the instance of Benjamin Franklin
one of their number, instituted the
P H I L A D E L P H I A L I B R A R Y,
which, though small at first, is become highly valuable and extensively
useful, and which the walls of this edifice are now destined
to contain and preserve, the first stone of whose
foundation was here placed the 31st of August, MDCCLXXXIX.

In December, 1790 the company removed to the new building. The heirs of Jas. Logan, on February 18th, 1782, having made an appropriate transfer of the valuable Loganian Library, a building, which forms a wing of the present structure, was specially constructed to receive it. The statue of Franklin, which fills a niche over the main entrance, was presented by William Bingham. This gentleman wrote to the Doctor, then in Europe, concerning it and was answered: "that Franklin would approve of a gown and a *Roman head*," and, in accordance with this expression the present statue was executed. The alcoves and shelves of the library contain now over 100,000 volumes, and the main room displays some rare mementoes of American Colonial history. A word statistically concerning

THE BOOK COLLECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

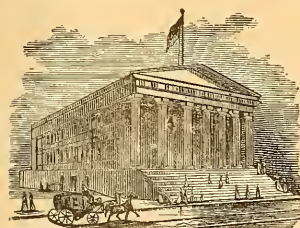
There are, all told, 3700, comprising 2,985,770 volumes, and embracing the libraries

of all the hospitals and benevolent institutions, of colleges, schools, (secular and religious) and private offices, including those of lawyers and clergymen.

Before the entrance to the State House is a fine marble statue of Washington, resting upon a massive granite pedestal, having been erected through the instrumentality of the pupils in the public schools. Opposite is the American Hotel, a handsome and well ordered public house; the rooms of the Philadelphia Press Club, and the always busy office of Adams Express Company. Walking east we find in the two squares below the State House much to challenge attention. One of the most conspicuous ornaments of the street, and certainly one of the finest in existence, is the group of banks on the north side of Chestnut, east of Fifth. They are five in number, and in their composition granite and marble have been cut into fronts of the utmost solidity and magnificence. The one nearest Fifth street is the Girard Building, principally occupied by the People's Bank, and costing a quarter of a million. The banking house of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, adjoining it, is of a darker granite and much more massive in appearance, requiring an outlay of about the same amount. The main chamber is unusually imposing, having a clear height, to a vaulted ceiling, of nearly sixty feet. This company does a vast amount of business as an executor, and is estimated to hold nearly an hundred millions in trust. Next to it is the white marble front of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the banking-room being at the rear. This institution was incorporated in 1809, and occupied originally a plain building upon the same site, which was memorable as being the residence of Admiral Howe, during 1777-8, when the British held possession of the city. For a long while after the abolition of the old United States Bank, this institution was the depository for the moneys of the government. Upon the second floor is located the "Clearing House," where twenty-seven National banks, having an aggregate capital of \$16,435,000, and a circulation of \$11,000,000, make their daily settlements. There are in addition about twenty other banks in the city, of which twelve were chartered by the State. The most conspicuous front in this costly group is that of the Philadelphia National, incorporated in 1804, with a capital fixed at a million and a half. This bank was one of the largest creditors of the old Pennsylvania Bank, which closed its doors during the crisis of 1857, the present structure, then partially completed by it falling to the present institution. The facade, surmounted by a huge cornice, is of heavy, dark granite, and is grandly imposing from any point of view. The building is valued at \$350,000. The last of the five is the new marble structure of the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The style of architecture is both chaste and bold, and the upper front holds a fine ornament in a large marble counterpart of the city's seal, the female figures upon either hand being of a heroic size.

The central figure of the square, opposite this range of marble and granite buildings, is the United States Custom House, originally constructed for the Second United States Bank. The structure resting upon a stone dais, is isolated from all other buildings, and is regarded as one of the most faithful imitations of the celebrated Parthenon, designed by Pericles for the "August Athena," and situated upon the Acropolis of

Athens. The building of the Philadelphia fac-simile was commenced in 1819, and finished in 1824, at an expense of nearly \$600,000. It has a front of eighty-seven feet,



U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

and a depth of one hundred and sixty-one, the facades on Chestnut and Library streets being alike. Each front consists of a heavy entablature and pediment supported by eight massive fluted columns of the Doric order, each twenty-seven feet in height, and nearly five feet in diameter at the base. The main hall, which is eighty-one feet long and forty-eight wide, is richly ornamented with fluted Ionic columns, and has a clear elevation of nearly fifty

feet to a vaulted and panelled ceiling. The building, purchased many years ago by the Federal government for scarcely half its original cost, is one of the most remarkable reproductions of Doric architecture, and in its chaste simplicity and massive proportions, presents an appearance of unpretentious grandeur. It was erected by the Second United States Bank, which was chartered by Congress, April 10th, 1816, with a capital of \$35,000,000, the Government taking \$7,000,000 of its stock. This gigantic institution commenced operations under the presidency of Capt. William Jones, in January, 1817. In 1820 the distinguished Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, took charge of it and restored it from a languishing condition to one of great prosperity. The subject of the renewal of its charter coming up, it was drawn into the vortex of politics in 1833, and the deposits of the Government which had hitherto been made exclusively with this bank, were removed by order of President Jackson. The charter expired in 1836, and the Government purchased the building for its present purposes. Directly west of it is the

POST OFFICE,

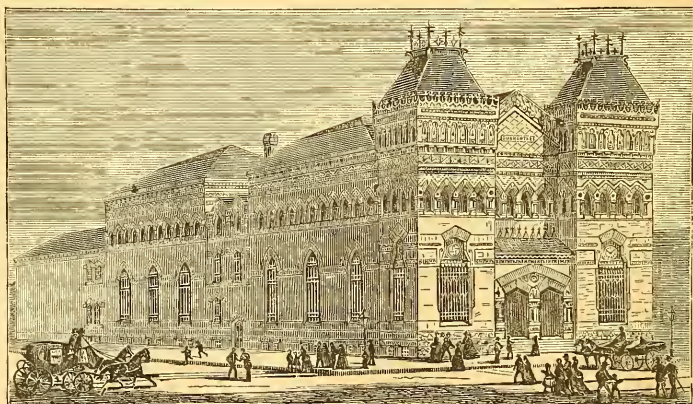
which will continue in use until the new one, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, is finished. The present building is of a blueish shade of marble, in the French style, with mansard roof. Here nearly thirty-five million letters, papers and pamphlets are received and delivered annually, while in the contracted rooms, on the second floor, which contains also the U. S. District and Circuit Courts and the U. S. Marshall's office, a money order business of over thrèe million dollars is yearly transacted. To the east of the Custom House, standing at the corner of Fourth street, is a fine marble building consisting of a portico of the Corinthian order, resting on a basement, and flanked by wings. The western portion, the interior of which is splendid in size and adornment, is occupied by the Western National Bank, chartered in 1832, with a capital of \$400,000, and re-organized as a National Bank in 1864. The eastern portion is used by the Commonwealth Bank. South of this building, and fronting on Fourth street, will be seen the imposing iron front of the Provident Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and opposite the light and ornamental sandstone structure occupied by the Central National Bank.

There are three conspicuous buildings on the north side of Chestnut, below Fourth ;

the first being the "Fidelity," of pure white marble, in the Italian style, which has become the repository of a vast amount of wealth. The solidity of this institution did much to repress the great financial panic of September, 1873. It had at that time about five millions on deposit, and a relentless "run" was made upon it by frightened depositors. On the first day one million dollars were paid out; on the second, nine hundred thousand; and on the third day general confidence was restored, when the people found, instead of signs of exhaustion, the doors opened an hour before the usual time. The "run" ceased, and money hastily drawn out was as hastily deposited. The building contains many burglar-proof vaults, and its safe weighs one hundred and fifty tons, and cost \$60,000. Below it is the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

the earliest organized in the country under the Act of Congress providing a system of national banks. The front is of massive granite, with a clear height to the main hall of sixty feet. The institution has a capital of a million, with a surplus of five hundred thousand dollars. Two doors below it is an historic organization, whose early operations are closely identified with the progress of the nation in its childhood. The Bank of North America was the first founded in the United States, being established by Act of Congress in 1781, to relieve the public finances which, on account of the war of Independence, were very much depressed. To the joint exertions of this institution and one of its originators, Robert Morris, is due the credit of restoring a good circulating medium, and of saving the nation from threatened bankruptcy. The Legislature of the state, in 1787, granted its present charter, which has since been renewed. This bank commenced its career with coin sent out from France; and the remains of the gallant frigate *Alliance*, the favorite ship of Commodore Barry, which brought it, are still to be seen at low tide on the southern shore of Petty's Island. In the centre of the square on the south side is the peculiar, though extremely ornamental building of the

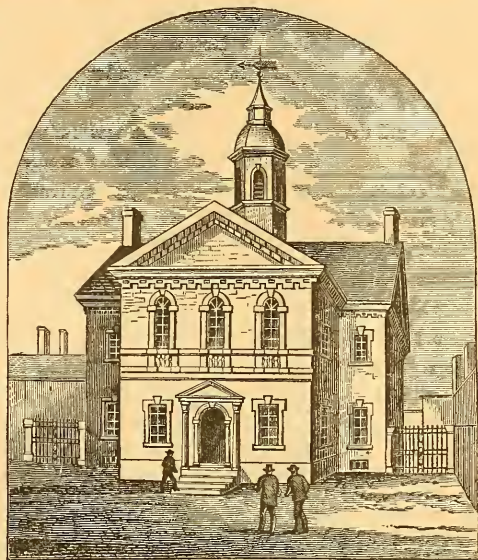


GUARANTEE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The front is divided into three features,—a central building, having on either hand two large pavilions crowned with square, mansard towers. The prevailing architecture is Italian, and the various colored brick, with carved stone and encaustic trimmings, give it an exceedingly florid appearance.

But in this square there is another building,—retiring from the noise and crush of the throbbing life of a great thoroughfare,—which is not to be seen until the eye travels directly down the narrow court which leads to it. This is the venerable Carpenter's

Hall, quaint and unassuming in appearance, within whose walls the first Congress, called by an oppressed people, commenced on the 5th of September, 1774, those deliberations which resulted in the achievement of American Independence. The Carpenters' Company was organized in 1724, and the structure, as it appears to-day, was commenced in 1770 and not finished until the latter part of 1771. During 1774 and 1775 the Provincial Assembly occupied it, in addition to the First Continental Congress, and in 1777 a portion of the British army, then holding the city, was quartered in it. In 1791



CARPENTERS' HALL.

it was leased to the First Bank of the United States, and the large fire and burglar proof vaults, constructed for its use, were only recently removed. The hall has at various times been used for educational, benevolent, judicial and mercantile purposes; but it now presents almost the same appearance as when occupied by the memorable First Congress. It contains many interesting relics, among them being the chairs used by the officers of that Congress, its original journal, and many time-stained documents concerning the nation's early history. Over the President's platform, in the main chamber, is inscribed: "Within these walls Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the delegates of the Colonies with nerve and sinew for the toils of war," and over the main entrance to the hall, beneath an arch of thirteen globes, representing the original states, is an arrangement in gas jets of the words: "The Nation's Birthplace."

East of Third street are

JAYNE'S MASSIVE GRANITE BUILDINGS,

erected in 1851-2, at a total cost of \$350,000. The centre one is eight stories in height. Below it, upon the other side, is a brown stone structure used in part by the Bank of

Commerce, and chiefly notable as being for a long time the banking house of the late John A. Brown, who, among other evidences of his liberality, gave, before his death, \$300,000 to endow the Presbyterian Hospital, located in West Philadelphia.

BARBADOES LOT

has peculiar interest in American church annals. It was an open space attached to the large warehouse of the Barbadoes Trading Company, which formerly occupied the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut streets, directly opposite from where the ornamental structure of the Corn Exchange National Bank is erected. On this lot, in 1698, the earliest Presbyterians and Baptists in Philadelphia, commenced a religious partnership, worshipping together for a long time in perfect harmony. In 1704 they abruptly dissolved, not in the highest spirit of amity. The Presbyterians continued on the lot until the "Buttonwood" church was built, their first Presbytery being organized in 1706. About the year 1733 a division occurred between those who favored "a more ardent style of preaching, a higher evidence of personal piety in ministers, and new measures in the mode of making converts," and those "who adhered to the ancient usages and forms of Scotch Presbyterianism." These parties were called *new lights* and *old lights*, the former led by the Tennents and others who had been warmed by Whitfield's preaching, and the latter by Rev. Francis Allison. An open rupture did not occur until 1742, when the *new lights* seceded from the old Barbadoes Lot Congregation, and met for a time in "Whitfield's College," occupying the present site



LEDGER BUILDING.

of the Union M. E. Church, in Fourth street. The division was healed eventually, the two parties reunited and remained as one until the breaking up into *new* and *old schools*, in 1838. They have joined hands a second time with the promise of enduring peace. The original Baptist congregation, after their withdrawal, worshipped for a long time in a Quaker meeting-house which was kindly opened for them.

Looking west of the State House the eye encounters, on Chestnut street, many imposing structures. The Ledger building, at the corner of Sixth,—a handsome brown stone

edifice, five stories in height and surmounted with a mansard roof,—is unquestionably one of the most complete newspaper establishments in the world. Below Seventh, on the north side, is a range of five granite stores valued at nearly three-quarters of a million, and belonging to the Jayne estate. On the corner stands Guy's Hotel, an elegantly appointed house, conducted upon the European plan. Diagonally opposite is the "Press" building. The old Masonic Hall, standing in the centre of the north square, between Seventh and Eighth streets, now comes into view. It has an exceedingly ornamental front of brown stone, in the pointed Gothic style, and for many years was the home of the Grand Lodge of this state and its body of satellites.

At the southeast corner of Ninth street is located the

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

without a superior in this country. It was finished in 1860, at a cost of a million dollars, and has remarkably fine accommodations for one thousand guests. The building covers forty-two thousand square feet, is six stories high, main front of Albert and Pictou stone. It is filled with elegant parlors and corridors, and two suites of rooms, once occupied by the Prince of Wales and the Russian Grand Duke Alexis are marvels of interior decoration and upholstery. On the opposite side of Chestnut street is the Girard House, with a fine brown-stone front, relieved and decorated by balconies, and valued at half a million. Adjoining it on the east is a building of marble, beautifully embellished, which was occupied for many years by one of our largest jewelry establishments, in the hope of winning business to the north side of the street. The effort was not successful, the south walk continuing the principal promenade.

On the eastern half of the square bounded by Chestnut, Ninth and Market streets, with grand fronts toward each, the

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

is being erected. It will occupy the site of the old buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, in which were located the Departments of Medicine and Arts. When the structure containing the former was projected, it was found necessary to tear down another to give place to it. In the work of demolition, at that time, this inscription, on a marble block, was brought to light :

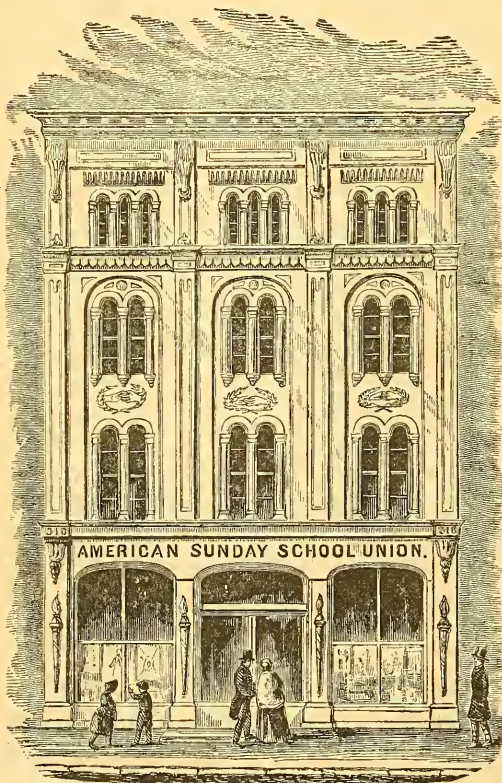
" This corner stone
of the house to accommodate
the President of the United States,
was laid May 10th, 1782,
when Pennsylvania was happily out of debt;
Thomas Mifflin then Governor of the State."

Congress has limited the cost of the projected Post Office at four million dollars, but it is estimated that it will not be completed for less than six millions. It is to be of the French renaissance style, four stories in height and surmounted by a dome of grand proportions and composed wholly of iron. The material for the walls will be granite from the Dix Island quarries on the coast of Maine. The general dimensions will be : length, 428 feet ; depth, 152 feet ; height, to top of main cornice, 90 feet ; to top of

dome, 184 feet; and the main front will look upon Ninth street. The first floor and basement will be entirely devoted to the Post Office, and the main working room of 129 by 258 feet, will be the largest of its kind in the country. The second story will be occupied by internal revenue, pension and other government offices, while the United States Courts will be located upon the third floor. In addition to commodious stone staircases, two handsome passenger elevators will run to the top of the building. When completed it will be one of the most admired of our public ornaments. The "Burd" Block, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut, embracing three magnificent stores, is estimated at over half a million dollars in value. The superb new building of the

NEW YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

stands on the site of the old Keene mansion, at Tenth and Chestnut streets. It looms



AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

up conspicuous above all the adjacent structures, and strikes the eye as one of the most brilliant products of architectural skill. The main walls are of Rhode Island light granite, and the style is the renaissance, the columns and decorations of the first story being Ionic, and of the second and third, Corinthian. The fronts are enriched with granite balustrades, while in the centre of that on Tenth street is a splendid projecting balcony with two pillars of highly-polished stone. All the ornamentation of the various cornices is rich and elegant, and the rounded corner at Tenth and Chestnut streets has a graceful effect. The grand entrance is in the centre of the Chestnut street front, the first story being reached by a broad flight of granite steps. The effect of

the columns and pilasters, the arched windows and doorways with their varied embellishments, the balconies and the high-springing mansard roof with its pavilions, is sumptuous

and imposing. The structure is fire-proof throughout, and is furnished with all modern conveniences and mechanical appliances. Its entire cost was one million dollars, and no other edifice, devoted to the life insurance business, surpasses it in solidity or beauty of construction. West of it, standing back from the street and reached by a vestibule paved with marble and walled with French plate mirrors, is

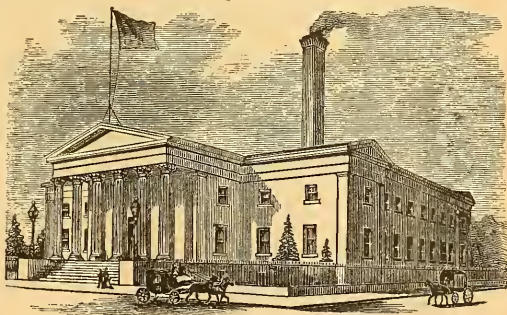
THE AMERICAN THEATRE,

costing over two hundred thousand dollars, capable of comfortably seating 2800 people, and standing upon the spot formerly occupied by the old Academy of Fine Arts. Opposite are a number of marble buildings, of which that occupied by M'Callum, Crease & Co., for size and splendor, is especially notable. At the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets stands the magnificent structure, with ornamental marble front, and pressed brick sides, owned by Samuel S. White, and principally occupied by Bailey's Jewelry store, one of the largest and one of the richest, in decoration and display of goods, on this continent. Adjoining it on the east is the white marble front of Robbins, Clarke & Biddle's Jewelry establishment, and below this the fine granite building of the American Sunday-school Union, an association formed in 1824, "for the concentration of the efforts of Sunday-school Societies in different sections of the United States, together with the diffusion of useful information by moral and religious publications, missions, etc."

THE CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE,

on the north side, above Twelfth, has been recently remodelled, greatly enlarged and beautified. The original building was commenced in 1862 and opened in 1863, under the management of Mr. William Wheatly, with Edwin Forrest as "Virginius." Among the principal lessees since that time were Laura Keane and E. L. Davenport. The theatre now will seat 2500 persons, and in its appointments, its stage machinery and adornment, it takes rank with the finest in the land. Adjacent to it is Concert Hall, a very large and well arranged place for amusement, and directly opposite are the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The United States Mint—an

institution that will well repay an inspection,—is located just above Thirteenth street. It was established by Act of Congress, of April 2d, 1792, the first director being David Rittenhouse, LL. D., who was appointed by President Washington, A. D., 1794. Work was commenced in a building on the east side of

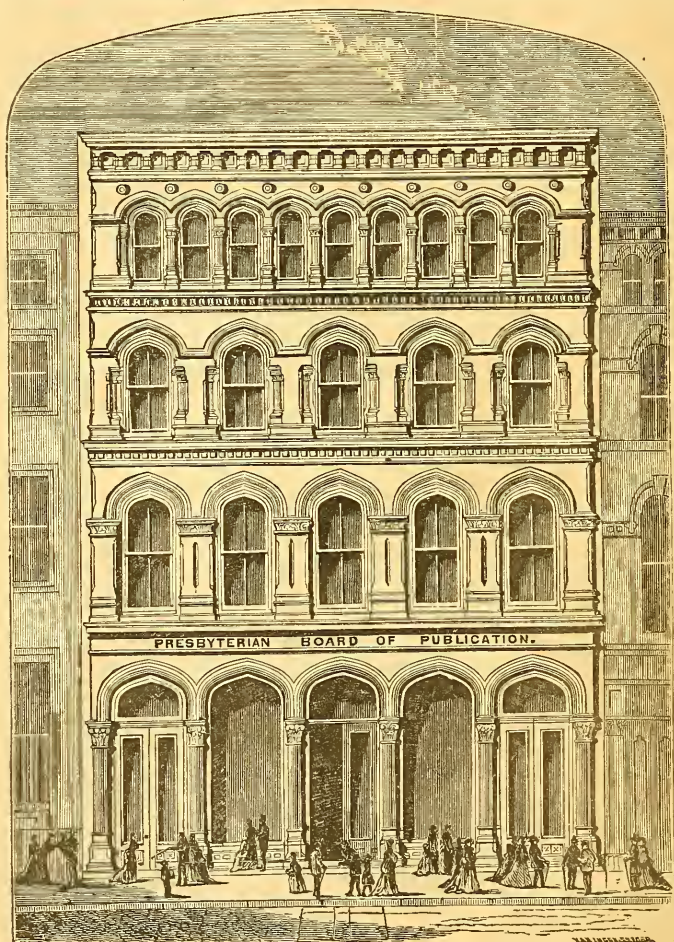


THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Seventh street, above Market, the first money—copper cents,—being coined in 1793. In 1794 silver dollars were made, and in 1795 gold eagles. The machinery as well

MS
MINT

as the first metal was imported, great difficulty being experienced in obtaining a supply of copper. Up to 1816 the work of coining was entirely by hand, but in that year steam was introduced. Among the accounts for 1792-93 were bills for rum, cider, hay and straw, and "for the care and feed of watch-dogs." Liquor was allowed in plentiful quantities as "a fatigue ration." The corner stone of the present building was laid in 1829, the structure was completed in 1833 and rendered fire-proof in 1845. It is in the Ionic order, copied after an Athenian temple. The portico is supported by

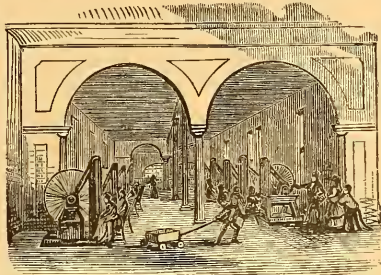


PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

six beautiful pillars, and is approached by a wide range of steps. The building is principally of brick, faced in front with marble ashler. The steam engines and the apparatus

used in coining and milling are among the most intricate and costly in the world. It is estimated that over seven hundred millions of gold bullion have been deposited here.

The most of the gold received comes from Montana Territory, though the purest specimens were from Georgia. The largest scale in use will weigh over six thousand ounces, and the smallest one-thirteen-hundredth part of a grain. The largest nugget which ever reached the Mint came from California, in 1852, and was worth \$6000. The Mint contains a fine cabinet of ancient coin, some of which date to 700 years B. C. The

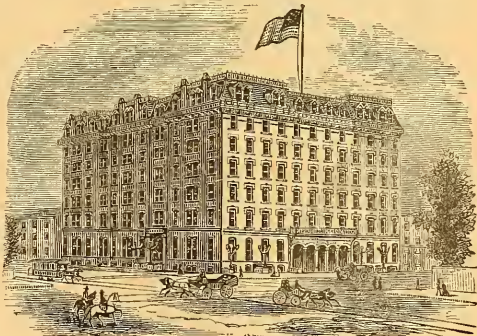


THE UNITED STATES MINT—INTERIOR VIEW.

only robbery ever perpetrated was in 1854, by an employee, who was detected. Courteous ushers, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. each day, will show visitors through the establishment and explain all the details of the process of coining money. This is the main Mint of the United States, branches of which are located in other cities. It is largely engaged in re-coining money for other nations, principally for China and Japan. Directly opposite it is the building of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. It is in the flat-arched modification of Gothic architecture, and its granite front, set off with polished Aberdeen pillars, is quite imposing. The ground floor is occupied as a sales-room, the second story is used for the officers of the Board of Education, the Disabled Ministers' Fund, Trustees of the General Assembly, the various secretaries, and a large assembly room for the weekly meetings of ministers, and other purposes. The building occupies a lot 44 feet wide by 230 feet deep, and cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Among the numerous noteworthy objects in west Chestnut street, we must not omit to mention the Colonnade Hotel, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. The accommodations

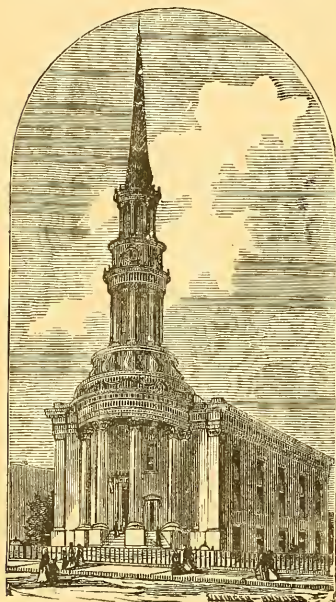
in this large west end hotel are not surpassed either in extent or in convenience elsewhere. John Crump, Esq., who erected this handsome building, is also its present proprietor, and the great success which has attended this effort to establish a first-class west end caravansery speaks more eloquently in its behalf than any description which we could give. The



THE COLONNADE HOTEL.

mansion of the late Dr. Jayne, who left an estate of over two millions, is one of the most beautiful and expensive in Philadelphia. It is at the southeast corner of

Nineteenth street, is wholly of marble, in a style exceedingly ornamental, and cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. In the square above it is the quaint old residence, long the home of Dr. Rush and his wife, who was the daughter of the late Jacob Ridgway, the millionaire. This venerable building, which is valued at \$150,000, is said to have been modelled after a section of the famous "Holland House," in London. The church of the Epiphany, the largest of the Episcopal denomination in the city, stands at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, and is rendered rich and imposing by a large portico in the Doric order. On the opposite side of Chestnut street is the Reform Club House. This club was organized, not as a partizan or



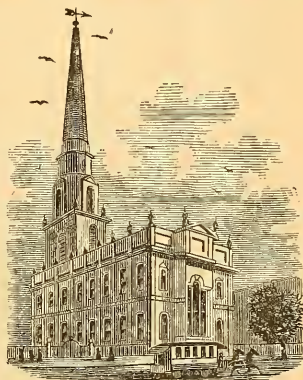
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

political body, and its mansion is thrown open to the wives and lady acquaintances of members, on the same plan as that adopted by the Somerset Club of Boston. The house, which is of marble, is splendidly situated and commands a pleasing view of a large garden, beautifully adorned with flowers and shrubbery, and in which a fine orchestra, upon pleasant evenings, is stationed. The club is one of the wealthiest in the city, and its present location cost it nearly two hundred thousand dollars. One of the most magnificent of modern business palaces is the dry-goods establishment of Homer, Colladay & Co., on the south side Chestnut, above Broad. It is of marble, in a bold style of architecture, the central feature being a plate glass window forty feet in height. The property is valued at \$180,000. The Tabernacle Baptist church, another ornament of the thoroughfare, rises from the north side, above Eighteenth, and is exceedingly beautiful in its character and proportions. It was finished in 1848, and is filled upon all religious occasions with a very large and influential congregation. The spire, which is light and elegant in design, reaches to the height of two hundred and twelve feet. Chestnut street is filled with fine palatial dwellings as far west as Twenty-first street.

VII.—THE EASTERN DISTRICT.



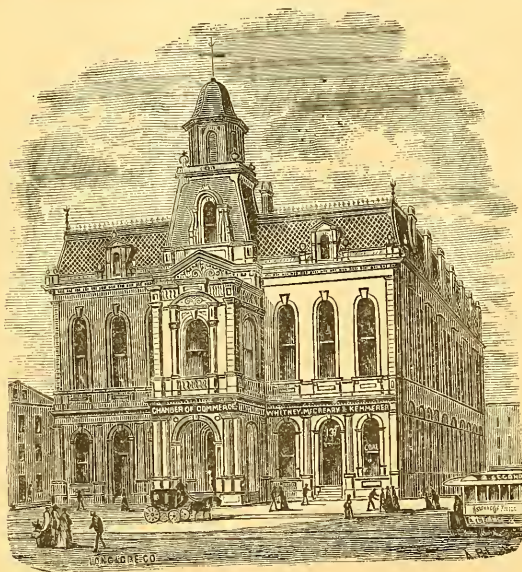
ARROW Water street, intimately associated with Delaware avenue, is a great warehousing thoroughfare, bearing the occasional evidences of a once fashionable career. There are to be seen, crowded between huge store-houses, the patched up ruins of ante-revolutionary buildings. This bustling street, now thronged with drays and merchandise, was once a fashionable walk, and that portion lying above Arch street was the "court end" of the town. Front street, on the brow of the bluff, concerning which Penn had such æsthetic notions, is lined with large buildings, with no pretensions of beauty, occupied in the wholesale liquor, woolen and cotton trade, which is here extensively transacted. Second street is one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city. From early morning until a late hour of the night, its unbroken range of dry goods, clothing, grocery, house-furnishing and notion stores, running from Washington avenue directly north for fully four miles, present a constant scene of activity and the incidents usual to a great and varied business. Old Christ Church stands on the west side, above Market. It was established in 1695, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Clayton. The original structure of logs, was one story high, with ceiling so low as to be easily touched by the hand of an upright person. The congregation, in those days, assembled at the sound of a bell which hung in the crotch of a tree. This same bell was some time afterwards sent to and used at St. Peter's church, on Pine street. In 1727 the nucleus of the present building was commenced, and in 1731 the eastern end, fronting on Second street, almost as it now appears to the observer, was erected. In 1753, by means of a lottery, of which Dr. Franklin was one of the managers, the steeple, as it stands to-day, was reared. The bells were cast in London, in 1754, brought over in the ship *Myrtille*, John Budden, Captain, and put in place. They are the oldest in the city, and upon one of them is inscribed, "Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1754; Thomas Lester and Thomas Beck made us all." This is the first chime of bells, eight in number, ever brought to this country, with one exception, that being the chime of its venerable name-sake in Boston, which was brought over in 1744. It is said that every time the *Myrtille* entered port, subsequently to their importation, Christ Church bells rang a pæn of welcome. Originally there was a bust of King George in bas-relief on the east front, but a local historian tells us that, "during the excitement of Revolutionary times, some brave patriots procured a ladder, and with a hatchet, left only the crownless trunk, as a warning to all future oppressors of the inalienable rights of man!" Some of the original communion plate, still we believe in its possession, was presented by the haughty Queen Anne.



CHRIST CHURCH.

In 1772, Rev. Mr. White, subsequently elected and ordained as the first bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, was here inducted as assistant minister. The Declaration of Colonial Independence was a trying event to the church. Established under the Church of England authority, and ministered by her clergymen, the war threatened the annihilation of her existence in this country; but Providence turned to her greatest advantage what seemed her certain destruction. The first general convention of the Protestant Episcopal denomination of the United States, was held in Christ Church, in 1789, and by this convention was the original constitution of the church in this country adopted, Francis Hopkinson being the delegate from Pennsylvania. The property on which the present quaint edifice,—the design of Dr. Kearsley,—stands, was purchased in 1695, only thirteen years after the city of Philadelphia was founded. The bells ring out as sweetly to-day as of yore, striking with a religious melody upon the ear, and calling a new generation to the sacred place where Washington, Morris, Penn, Ashton and other historic men gathered weekly to hear the word. The venerable pile was injured much by the work of 1836, when the old high square pews were torn down, and the paved aisles, with many ancient tomb-stones, were covered over with wood floors.

The Commercial Exchange is located in a fine brick and brown stone building, on the east side of Second street, below Chestnut. The main hall, on the second



COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

floor, in which the ship-pers and grain and flour merchants congregate, is one of the most handsome in the country, and is the scene of a daily exchange of values to the amount of half a million. The Philadelphia branch of the Government Signal Service Department is located in the tower and fully supplied with instruments for measuring the velocity of the wind, ascertaining the density of the air, etc. The building occupies the site of the "Old Slate Roof House," erected

in 1700, and demolished in 1868. In it John Penn, "the American," was born; in it General Forbes, the successor of Braddock, and the brave but eccentric John Lee

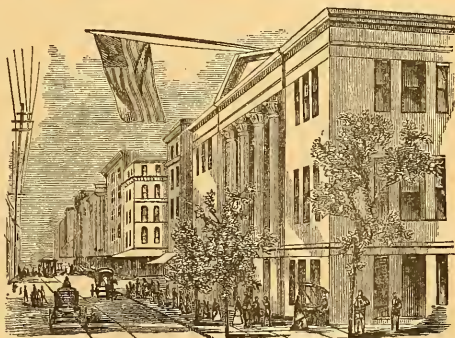
died ; and in it resided, for a time, John Adams, John Hancock and Baron de Kalb, who honored the cause of American Independence at the Battle of Camden. Opposite is the massive fire-proof

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS' STOREHOUSE,

which cost a quarter of a million, and is built on the site of the Pennsylvania Bank, which went down in the crash of 1857.

THIRD STREET.

Third street, from Walnut to Market, is the "Wall street" of Philadelphia. It is a constant succession of banking offices, where an immense business in exchanges and stocks is daily transacted. Here, side by side with legitimate brokers, you find the stock jobber and speculator,—the "bulls" who become "bears," and the "bears" who become "bulls,"—whose *modus* is simply to raise the market when they have stocks to sell, and to lower it when they *must* buy to fill contracts. Third street has witnessed some great crashes and more than one "Black Friday." North of Chestnut street is the Merchants' Bank, with a front in the Corinthian order, and ornamented by a fine portico. South of it is the establishment of the Drexels, one of the largest banking and brokerage firms in this country, with large branch houses in London and Paris. Across the way is the granite building occupied by Clarke & Co., extensive financiers, and adjacent the Philadelphia office of Pinkerton's Detective force. Below Chestnut, on the east side, is the Vandyke Building, appearing, for all the world, as one looks up, like a huge insect caught in a web. It is the central office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and flowing from its cornice is a perfect confusion of wires. From this building radiate fifty-six lines to New York, eighteen to the West and forty-three to the South. Below it is the ornamental Tradesmen's Bank, and at the corner of Dock street, the Penn Building, erected in 1851, in the florid Italian style and chiefly notable as being the first edifice, in Philadelphia, constructed entirely of cast iron. A fine statue of the "Founder" ornaments a niche in the Third street front. Conspicuous at this point is the Philadelphia Warehousing Company's building, at Dock and Relief streets, characterised by the Lombardian features of architecture, admitting of variously colored brick, sandstone and encaustic tiles, and principally ornamented by a main doorway supported by massive columns of blue marble. Upon that triangular plot which is formed by the intersection of Walnut, Dock and Third streets, rises into fine view the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, which was commenced in 1832 and finished in 1834. It is constructed



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Walnut, Dock and Third streets, rises into fine view the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, which was commenced in 1832 and finished in 1834. It is constructed

of the purest Pennsylvania marble, from designs by William Strickland, and its original cost was over three hundred thousand dollars. The rotunda, which is now the Board of Brokers' room, was originally covered with ornamental designs by the distinguished painter Monachesi. It is richly frescoed and handsomely furnished, and ought to be visited during the calling of the regular boards, when stocks are feverish, by any one desirous of acquiring a fair conception of a modern Babel. According to the annals of the city, Dock street, upon which the eastern side of the building fronts, was the bed of a flowing stream of water, on the margin of which once stood an Indian village. The entrance to the rotunda is principally from the east, by two semi-circular flights of steps, guarded at the top by two enormous lions, exquisitely cut. The remaining portions of the building are occupied by Shipping, Insurance and Brokers' offices, and the exchange reading room, in which is also kept all the shipping news which concerns this port. The central object of the west side of Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut, is the imposing edifice of

THE GIRARD BANK.

This building, which has only recently been renewed, has a fine portico of fluted marble columns of the Corinthian order, with wings on either side relieved by pilasters. The entire front is faced with marble, save the cornice and pediment on which is graven in relief an American eagle, which are of wood. The capitols of the pillars are of lead. The construction of this edifice was commenced in 1795, and it is said to have been the first public building erected, with a portico and pillars, in Philadelphia. There is an entertaining history connected with this antique edifice. The First Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791 with a view to its aid in "conducting the national finances," and its "advantages to trade and industry in general." The Institution erected and in 1795 occupied this fine property, and the "Great Bank," as it was termed, expired, in 1811, by its own limitations, Congress having refused to renew its charter. Stephen Girard, whose East India commercial enterprises had netted him a large fortune, purchased, through the Barings, in London, \$500,000 of its stock, and not long afterwards, buying the Third street edifice and effecting an arrangement with its former cashier, Mr. George Simpson, he started a private bank in May, 1812, with a capital of \$1,200,000. This, we are told, was a bold stake at the opening of the war with Great Britain, "yet the specie was never refused for a bank-note of Stephen Girard." It is further said, respecting this wonderful financier, that when the New United States Bank was started in 1816, he waited until the last moment before the subscription books were closed, and then inquiring if all that wished had subscribed, coolly took the balance of the stock amounting to \$3,100,000. His own bank was continued until his death, when it had accumulated a capital of four millions. It was here that he was daily to be seen, personally attending to the minutest detail of his vast business as a merchant banker, and here was finished that vast fortune which is now a monument to his large-hearted liberality and benevolence. Upon his demise, under the provisions of his will, the building became the property of the city. It is now occupied partly by the Girard National Bank, originally chartered in 1833, with

a capital of five millions, but re-chartered in 1847, with a reduced capital of a million and a quarter; and partly by the City Treasurer and City Controller. Immediately to the north is the old Jay Cooke banking-house, of brown stone, and the offices of the *Evening Telegraph* and *Public Record*. The *Evening Telegraph* has been eminently successful from its commencement. It is now the only afternoon paper in the city which receives the Associated Press despatches, and its circulation is commensurate with its enterprise. To the south of the Girard Bank is the office of the oldest journal extant in America. The first public journal issued in Philadelphia was *The American Weekly Mercury*, established in 1719, by Andrew Bradford. The first daily newspaper published in the United States was the *Pennsylvania Packet*, issued weekly in 1771, and daily in 1784. This paper eventually passed into the hands of Zachariah Poulson, who continued it under the title of *The American Advertiser*. In 1840, coming into the possession of the Hon. Morton McMichael, ex-Mayor of the city, it was merged into the present *North American and United States Gazette*, which is issued from the building we have indicated. A little further to the south we have the offices of the *Sunday Mercury* and the *Sunday Dispatch*. It may be said of the press of Philadelphia that it has always been liberal and progressive in tone, ably conducted by gentlemen of culture and high social standing, and characterized at all times by a professional courtesy and an avoidance of personalities which can be credited to few other communities. Venerable

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

shrinking from the busy highway, stands below Walnut street, almost opposite the handsome light sandstone building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. It was erected in 1760, under peculiar circumstances. Watson says, "St. Paul's Church was founded with the design of being more in accordance with the principles of Mr. Wesley's church conceptions;" but the records tell us that it was constructed by a number of the congregation of old Christ Church, who had withdrawn from it because of the dismissal of the Rev. Dr. McClenaghan, "without sufficient cause." The ardent piety and peculiar style of Dr. McClenaghan having recommended him to the Presbyterians, eighteen of their ministers, in 1760, wrote a letter to the Bishop of London, who had jurisdiction over the Episcopal Church in the American Colonies, requesting that he should be reinstated in Christ Church. The Bishop, in his official capacity, knew no such order as "Presbyterians," and of course took no notice of the letter. It finally leaked into the English papers, and thence came to Philadelphia, where it excited raillery, explanations, apologies and satire, until it ended in a downright controversy, which became famously known as "The case of the Eighteen Presbyterian Ministers;" and old residents tell us, in their memoirs, that the pamphlets were hawked about the streets, and that, at late hours of the night, the shrill voices of the newsboys could be heard crying out, "eighteen Presbyterian Ministers for a groat." Two lotteries were held "in Captain Goodman's storehouse," and helped this church enterprise considerably. The building is rough-cast, ninety by fifty feet, standing in quite a spacious lot, with ranges of vaults, covered with plain marble slabs, on either

side. In one of these lie the remains of Forrest, the Tragedian, near those of his mother and sister. St. Paul's has, we believe, ever since the secession of a part of the congregation from Christ Church, been an independent Episcopal body.

At the southwest corner of Third and Pine streets, rising from a ground thickly studded with antique tombstones, is St. Peter's Church, a venerable edifice which is regarded affectionately by every citizen. It was commenced in 1758 as "chapel of ease" to Christ Church, embracing many of its quaint and peculiar features. In 1760 it was so far completed that the vestry of Christ Church resolved to give it two bells, and further decreed, in 1761, that the new church should be called "St. Peter's," and that "it shall be under the same government, and in every respect upon and equal footing with Christ Church, and that the churches shall be supplied by the same ministers in such manner that neither of them shall enjoy or claim the services of any particular minister oftener than the other." In September, 1761, St. Peter's was opened for divine service, Rev. Dr. Smith preaching the dedicatory sermon. The structure cost £4765. During the Revolution it was for a long time in the possession of the British, and its wood-work was partially destroyed, to afford fuel for the soldiers. In 1784 the wall surrounding the church, as it now appears, was put up. The steeple is of comparatively modern construction, and is furnished with a chime presented by Mr. Wilcox, for many years an extensive China trader. The movement for the separation of these congregations was inaugurated in 1825, and effected in 1831. St. Peter's shares with Christ Church the proud name of being the garden in which were grown and nurtured some of the fairest flowers of the Episcopal clergy.

On a number of cross streets, connecting Chestnut and Market, are located buildings which claim attention.

THE EASTERN MARKET,

on Fifth street, is one of the largest and most attractive in the city, displaying an immense stock of pure meats and fresh country produce. In a recess upon its front, scarcely fifteen feet square, is the smallest cemetery in the city, containing the remains of several families; and across the way is a brewery, originally put up a hundred years ago by Henry Pepper, and with the exception of a recent repair, to insure safety, looks as it did a century ago.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING

is on the east side of Seventh, just above Chestnut. This institute was incorporated in 1824, "for the promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic and useful arts by popular lectures, the formation of a library, with a cabinet of models and minerals, offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement, and by examining all inventions submitted to them." The membership embraces all persons from capitalist to artisan, who are friendly to the mechanic arts. The structure now occupied is plain and substantial, having a fine lecture room, in which discourses on all the sciences, illustrated by experiments, are annually delivered, and upon the second floor a library. The Institute has done a great work for technical science. Under its auspices a school of design for women was opened, and as early as 1837 a

signal weather service was projected by it and partly carried out. Its museum of relics contains the celebrated astronomical clock, constructed by David Rittenhouse, which of itself will repay a visit. The Journal of the Institute has a deservedly high reputation, and is said to be the oldest extant mechanical periodical published in America. This home of the sciences stands in the neighborhood of a cluster of newspaper offices, and almost opposite the Gas Department, in the second story of which is located the German Society, one of the best of our many charities, and especially designed to assist emigrants from the "Fatherland."

On Tenth street, under the shadow of the massive pile dedicated to life insurance, is the popular Mercantile Library, which was organized in 1821 by a number of merchants and bankers, with Mr. Robert Waln, a trader with the East Indies, as President. In 1825 newspapers were first taken, and in 1826 the library was changed from an association of subscribers into a company of stockholders. In 1845 the company erected the building now standing at the southeast corner of Fifth and Library streets, which, finally becoming inadequate to its growth, was sold for \$95,000, and the Franklin Market, now occupied, was bought and altered at an expense of nearly \$230,000. The building is 74 feet front and 184 feet in depth, and is one of the finest, for library purposes, in this country. It contains 95,000 volumes, all the principal papers of the country, a chess-room, with 24 tables, and has a membership of nearly 12,000. The Philadelphia Board of Trade occupies a fine room to the left of the entrance. Facing it is the

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

a dignified Gothic structure, the front consisting of two octagonal towers, 86 feet high, terminating in embattlements, and connected by a screen wall 30 feet wide and sixty high. The interior decorations are of the greatest beauty, and in the day-time they are enhanced by a flood of "dim religious light," which pours into the sanctuary through the many richly stained windows. Projecting from the north wall is a recess, which, at all ceremonies is lighted. It contains a magnificent monument to the Burd family, celebrated as one of the finest productions of the artist's chisel. The building was erected in 1811, by the Methodists, who gave it the name of St. Thomas' M. E. Church, and occupied it for twelve years. It was then purchased by St. Stephen's congregation, and consecrated, and has since been used by it, the first rector being Rev. James Montgomery, and the present incumbent Rev. Dr. Rudder, whose ministry has been marked by great success. The towers contain a rich chime of bells, and the vocal and instrumental music at all the services is unexceptionally fine.

Just below Chestnut, on the west side of Tenth street, is

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Philadelphia's reputation as a centre of medical training is world-wide, and her two principal colleges—Jefferson and the old University of Pennsylvania,—are nowhere excelled in the advantages they present for the pursuit of this physical science. Their degrees are most honorably esteemed by all practitioners and men of culture. Each is now the *Alma Mater* of a vast alumni scattered throughout the habitable globe, in

whose existence she finds the best recommendation of her exalted character. At the commencement of every semi-annual session the large list of matriculants, in both, will be found to embrace the names of students representing every country, from Labrador to Patagonia, and from Hawaii to Japan. Jefferson College was established in 1825, first as a branch of that at Cannonsburg, Pa., by the exertions principally of Dr. George McClellan, and the first sessions were held in the old Prune Street Theatre, which long since passed away. It had the good fortune to be supervised and conducted by men eminent both as educators and practitioners, and its progress was always sure and unusually rapid. The building, now occupied by it, was designed by Le Brun, one of the finest architects of his time, and whose genius is to be seen impressed in many of the most conspicuous ornaments in Philadelphia. The front is embellished by a hexastyle composite portico, the columns resting upon a high base, and being admirably proportioned. The interior is divided into an anatomical lecture room, a dissecting room,—large and well-ventilated,—and a museum filled with osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, ligamentous and other preparations for anatomical demonstration. The clinical facilities of Philadelphia are unsurpassed, and the clinic of this institution is held in the highest esteem, as it presents to the student cases of every variety, from the rarest forms of disease and accident to those met with in the usual daily practice. Besides this clinic there are, in the city, nineteen hospitals, nine dispensaries and thirty-eight other charitable institutions which afford every facility for the practical study of disease and injury. The faculty embraces the names of men distinguished in medicine and surgery, and the cause of instruction is a combination of didactic and clinical teaching, which is the result of many years' experience. A magnificent hospital, projected by this institution, is soon to be erected.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

was instituted in 1846, and is now regarded as one of the finest schools extant, where Hahnemann's principles are carried out. It is located on the north side of Filbert street above Eleventh, and has attached to it quite a large hospital; while the

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

among the first of Philadelphia's scientific schools, will be found in a modest building on the east side of Tenth street, below Race. It was founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1822, "to obviate a departure from the correct customs and established principles of the drug and apothecary business," and has succeeded in greatly elevating the standard of pharmaceutical skill in this city. The institution is well provided with all the latest inventions in chemical apparatus, and has a fine lecture room, cabinet and library.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

one of the principal edifices of the denomination in this city, is to be found on the east side of Thirteenth, above Chestnut, and presents a large and imposing front in the Gothic style. Two square towers rise from either flank, the exterior walls being stuccoed in imitation of marble. The church was built by the late Archbishop Hughes, nearly fifty years ago, and was subsequently in charge of Archbishop Kenrick and the late Father Dunn. The interior of the edifice is rich in decoration, the

sanctuary being spacious and adorned by magnificent paintings, illustrating portions of Scripture. The building will seat two thousand persons comfortably, and cost, originally, one hundred thousand dollars.

WALNUT STREET,

east of Eighth, is filled with the offices of lawyers, conveyancers, brokers, shippers and coal operators, and an immense business, which admits of little parade, is each day quietly transacted. From Fifth street down, there is an almost unbroken front of fine marble, brick and brown stone fronts, conspicuous among which are the Franklin, Schuylkill Navigation and North Pennsylvania Railroad Buildings; and looming up, in the vicinity of Third street, the towering white iron front of Peter Wright & Sons' shipping-house, which is become the general office of the American Steamship and Red Star trans-Atlantic lines.

THE SKETCH CLUB.

In the same building—No. 524,—where we find the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in the possession of a cabinet of rare coin, is the Philadelphia Sketch Club, which occupies a very high position in fine art circles. It was organized in 1861, by a number of young artists and students connected with the Academy of Fine Arts, and was originally intended for social intercourse and study among professional artists and amateurs. Since the dissolution of the Artists' Fund Society, the Sketch Club has been, and still is, the only art club in the city, holding its meetings once a week and engaging in off-hand sketching. Since the time when the Academy of Fine Arts sold its original gallery,—now some six years ago,—there being no longer afforded by it the usual facilities for study from the living model, this club organized a life class, which has been well attended. In addition to this they have given and intend to continue a series of lectures on artistic anatomy. Recently they issued a monthly publication of the sketches of the members, reproduced by the photo-lithographic process, and this enterprise excites the highest interest. The Sketch Club numbers among its active members a number of distinguished artists, such as Daniel R. Knight, Howard Roberts, George F. Bensell, E. B. Bensell, Robert Wylie, A. F. Bunner, Milne Ramsey—the still life painter,—and A. B. Frost the well-known caricaturist. The achievements of Philadelphia painters have long been highly esteemed as models in spirit and treatment. Among her leading artists of to-day, in addition to those named above, are, P. F. Rothermel, historical painter; George C. Lambdin and Felix De Crano, *genre* painters; marine and landscapes, James Hamilton, Wm. T. Richards; animal painters, Peter Moran, Newbold H. Trotter and Herman Simon; and portrait painters, Jas. R. Lambdin, S. B. Waugh and Charles V. Brown. John Sartain has long been celebrated as an engraver, and J. A. Bailly and Howard Roberts as sculptors. Philadelphia has, in addition, a number of distinguished lady-artists.

THE CENTENNIAL ROOMS,

where is concentrated all the business concerning the approaching International Exhibition, and where the Board of Finance and the General Executive Committee are almost in constant session to digest and mature plans involving the outlay of

hundreds of thousands of dollars, are on the south side of Walnut, just above Ninth. Beyond, at the corner of Twelfth, we have the

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

commenced in 1828 and completed in 1830, and at the northeast corner of Broad, the
DUNDAS MANSION,

one of the most beautiful in appearance and location in the city. It is a mastic building with marble trimmings, having a main entrance through a rich portico. Its value is largely augmented by its situation, and by the magnificent grounds which surround it. It was originally erected by James Dundas, a merchant and banker of this city, who was, by descent, entitled to the peerage in Scotland which he refused. The mansion is now occupied by Joshua Lippincott, Esq.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

built originally as a circus building in 1809, and remodelled in 1828 into the Olympic Theatre, stands at the northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut, and has been for years one of the most popular places of amusement in the city. It has a front of 90 feet, and a depth of 146, presenting from the main thoroughfare a facade in marble of two stories, with a range of Doric columns. The interior is arranged into orchestra, parquette, dress circle, balcony and family circle, having nearly fifteen hundred seats richly upholstered. The stage and scenery are among the finest extant. This is principally a "star" theatre, and has witnessed the renditions of the greatest modern tragedians from Kean, Kemble and Forrest, to Cushman, Janauschek and Ristori.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

which fronts on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, was one of the five original designs of Penn, remaining unimproved until 1815, when it was laid out as a public walk. During the Revolution, when the patriot soldiers in Philadelphia were smitten with yellow fever, two thousand were buried in trenches on a line with the present Walnut street railing. The square was opened as a "Potters' Field," in 1704, and closed as a place of interment "for strangers," in 1795. It was originally surrounded by a hedge, and there was for many years an enclosed lot noticeable in the centre, which contained the remains of Joshua Carpenter's family, one of whom committed suicide and was refused burial in a common church ground. In the centre, now, but not discoverable to the eye, is the first stone of what was intended to be a grand monument to Washington. It was laid as early as 1833, and no addition has since been made to it, though it is declared that when the means in bond reach one hundred thousand dollars, the project will be realized. Surrounding the square are many places deserving attention. The Law Library, commenced by a few gentlemen of the Philadelphia Bar, in 1802, and embracing now a rare collection of English, Irish and American reports, and a complete department of text books, digests and statutes of this and the mother country, is located on the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The Athenæum Building is directly opposite the eastern entrance to the Square. It is in the Italian style of architecture, quite imposing in dimensions and pleasing to the eye. It was opened in

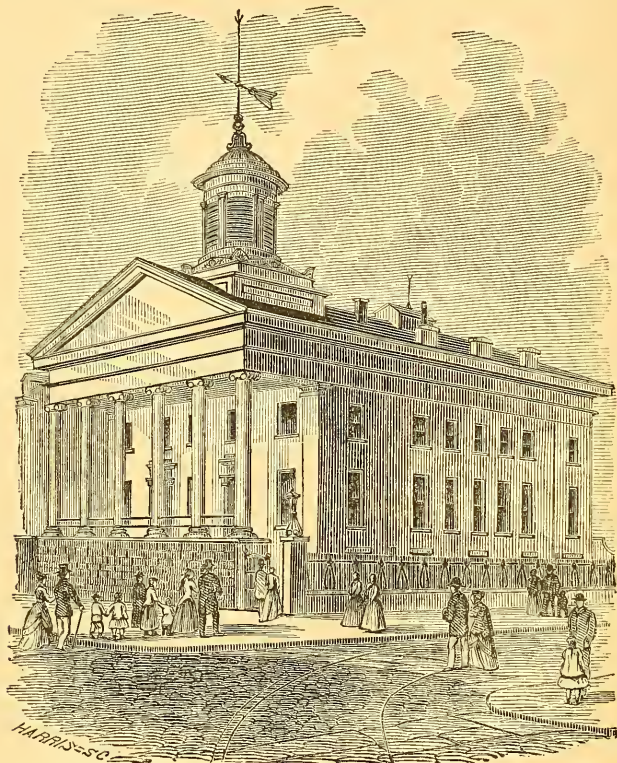
October, 1847, nearly two years having been occupied in its construction. The Athenæum Association has its library—a very fine one,—and its reading and chess rooms upon the second floor. The first story is principally occupied by the

BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

which has here a fine meeting room, with offices for its executive officers. The United States has become a country of schools, and Philadelphia has acquired the reputation of being the capital of this scholastic empire; for, besides her scientific colleges, her theological seminaries and many private academies, she has a chain of 401 public schools, with a registered membership of over one hundred thousand pupils, and an average daily attendance of ninety thousand. This army is exclusive of the attendance of nearly fifteen thousand men and women at the thirty-eight night schools which are opened each fall. The teachers employed numbered, in 1873, 1835, of whom 1663 were females, and the total value of school property was, in that year, roundly estimated at four millions and a half. The character in architectural display and internal accommodations of the schools of this city will compare most favorably with those of any other American or European community. The first in Philadelphia was opened in 1683, by Enoch Flower, shortly after Penn's arrival, whose terms were: "To learn to read, 4 shillings by ye quarter; to learn to read and write, 6 shillings by ye quarter; to learn to read, write and cast accounts, 8 shillings by ye quarter; and for boarding a scollar, that is to say dyett, washing, lodging and schooling, £10 for one whole year." The earliest school-book published here was issued in 1675. In the infancy of the public school system in this city, the "horn-book," was in general use. It was simply a long half sheet of paper, on which were printed the numerals, the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer. This paper was pasted on a thin board, terminating in a handle, not unlike a paddle, and over the printed matter was fastened a thin piece of transparent horn to protect the letters from obliteration. In those days ink was all of the teacher's home-made manufacture, out of nut-galls and rusty nails, the ink-stand was a cow's horn sawed off, and the scholars were supplied with quills, which the master mended while the boys and girls read. It is recorded of an ancient pedagogue in Philadelphia, that for four months, while he mended pens, his pupils read, "Nebuchadnezzar, the king, set up an image of gold," and nothing else. It is further reported that "leather spectacles were worn for slighted work, and a necklace of Jamestown burs, strung on a line, was used to help the pupils sit up straight." These reminiscences are pleasing now as we contemplate them in the presence of the stately improvements of to-day, and of which Philadelphia may fairly be proud.

Directly opposite the southern entrance to the Square is the First Presbyterian Church, which was regarded as the most ancient organization of that communion in the country, until 1835, when the evidence of an older congregation was discovered at Rehoboth, on the eastern shore of Maryland. The earliest record of the present church dates back to 1698, the congregation worshipping then, in connection with the Baptists under Rev. John Watt, in a house on the "Barbadoes Lot," at the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut streets. By the aid of contributions from Boston the

“Old Buttonwood” church, at Market and Bank streets was erected, in 1729, and in August, 1772, the congregation was granted a charter of incorporation by Richard



THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

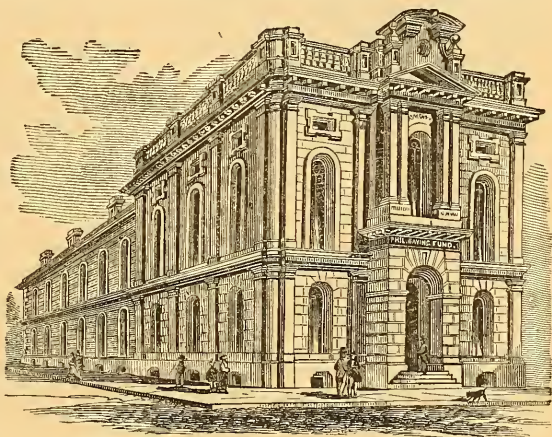
Penn, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, being rechartered in 1796, by the State Legislature. In 1819 removal was agitated, and the purchase of the present lot was advocated, because “it can be approached by the streets on all sides, and three walks through the Square. It possesses all the advantages of light and air derived from a corner situation, without the usual disadvantage of noise, and it will be the most quiet situation, *because a chain across towards the Square and another across Seventh street, will prevent any carriages from coming within a square on the northern, eastern or western sides.*” The lot was secured in 1820, and the present edifice commenced. It presents a noble appearance, being 140 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and in the Ionic order of architecture, having towards Washington Square a fine portico. The main audience room, which comfortably seats 1300 persons, is surrounded by a wide gallery, having in the north end a powerful organ. The ceiling is arched at the corners, with a large gilded

ventilator as its central ornament, and the walls are beautifully frescoed. Among the distinguished men who have here officiated were Jedediah Andrews, 1701 to 1747; Rev. Francis Allison, D. D., Vice-Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College of Philadelphia, 1752 to 1779; Rev. John Ewing, D. D., Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Pennsylvania, 1779 to 1802; Rev. Jno. Blair Lima, D. D., 1801 to 1804, and Albert Barnes, 1830 to 1868. Perhaps it is needless, in a work of this character, to do more than remind the reader of the world-wide fame of the last named distinguished divine. By a life of unwearied industry, manifested among those who knew him best by a patient, humble and fervent spirit, combined with a deep insight and great literary ability, he engraved his name deeply on the memories of his people, and, by the numerous works which issued from his pen, encouraged and quickened the study of the Bible throughout the world.

Opposite the northwest corner of the Square, is the splendid granite structure of the Philadelphia Sav-

ings Fund, which was established in 1816.

The annual deposits in this institution amount to \$4,500,000, and it has in its safe-keeping now above \$12,000,000 due the hard-working women and men of this city. Below, on the north side of Walnut street, is the brown stone building of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

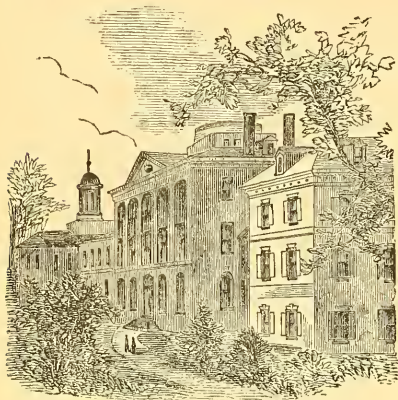


PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND.

which was organized in 1809, for the sole design of circulating the Scriptures without note or comment, by sale to those able to buy, and by gift to those too poor to purchase. Before leaving Walnut street, one other worthy institution should not be overlooked. The Agricultural Society, located upon the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Ninth street, was established by Robert Morris, Dr. Rush and Richard Peters, as early as 1785, and still survives, surrounded by innumerable sister associations.

The grand old Pennsylvania Hospital stands in the square bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce and Pine streets, and in one of the handsomest sections of the city. Its establishment dates back to January 23d, 1750, when, through the appeal of Dr. Thomas Bond, associated with a few others, the Pennsylvania Assembly granted towards the charity two thousand pounds, to be paid over as soon as a like sum was privately subscribed. This was soon secured, and on the 1st of May, 1751, a meeting

of the contributors was held at the State House, and an organization effected. Among the managers then elected was Benjamin Franklin. The charter, which was at once obtained, provided for "the relief of the sick, and the reception and cure of lunatics." The entire square, with the exception of a space in the centre of the Pine street front, is surrounded by a high brick wall, the pavement beyond being lined with trees. The cluster of buildings, as they appear from the south, present a quaint and venerable aspect, having an extreme length from east to west of 281 feet. The western wing was erected in 1796, and the central building, which is connected with either wing by large and commodious wards, was finished in 1805. It is 64 feet front,



THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

61 feet deep, and has a cupola surrounded by a balustrade, 72 feet from the ground. The eastern wing was the first portion erected, the corner stone having been laid on the 28th of May, 1755. It bears the following inscription, written by Dr. Franklin :—

In the Year of Christ
MDCCLV
GEORGE the Second happily reigning
(For he Sought the happiness of his People,)
Philadelphia Flourishing,
(For its inhabitants were public spirited)
This Building,
By the bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable;
May the God of Mercies
Bless the undertaking.

In the centre of the south lawn is a bronzed leaden statue of William Penn, presented by his grandson, John Penn, in 1801. Nearly one hundred thousand patients have been admitted to this Hospital since its foundation, and one half of this number were supported during their illness entirely by the institution. Previous to 1841 a considerable portion of the building was devoted to the care of the insane, but in that year the fine new Hospital in West Philadelphia was completed, and the transfer of patients suffering from mental diseases was then made. North of and adjoining the central building is an amphitheatre for clinical purposes, where, during the sessions of the medical colleges, the students gather in great numbers to acquire practice in both medicine and surgery. In that building which ornaments the centre of the Spruce street front,—originally erected for the exhibition of West's celebrated painting of "Christ healing the sick," for the benefit of the Hospital,—the Pennsylvania Historical Society is now quartered. This society, which is the custodian of Philadelphia's most precious archives, was

originated in 1825. It was at first small in numbers, unimposing in possessions, and without a habitation of its own, but it was confident in hope, zealous in endeavor and fruitful in good works. Books were brought together, manuscripts were sought for and rescued from destruction, and a scheme of large usefulness was planned and carried out. For twenty years it remained under the protecting shadow of the American Philosophical Society, and then it removed to the upper story of the Athenæum Building, and finally reached its present haven. It has now 600 members, a library of 12,000 volumes, a collection of almost 80,000 pamphlets, a gallery of 65 portraits and 12 historical pictures, numerous engravings and manuscripts, including William Penn's collection, which was recently secured for \$4000. Philadelphia was first upon this continent (in 1687-8,) to print the Holy Scriptures; first (in 1689,) to maintain the liberty of the press against arbitrary power; and first, as far back as 1690, to establish a paper mill in the British Provinces. All three facts were known, of course, a hundred and fifty years ago, but the knowledge of all had, until recently, departed from the earth, and the honor, which in every case belonged to Philadelphia, was in the first one transferred to Massachusetts, in the second to New York, and in the third to New Jersey. By the merest accidents imaginable in each instance has the truth been discovered and justice done through this society to the men and to the place to whom and to which it was due. Among the relics in the possession of the society is a vane, now regilded and surmounting the roof, which belonged to the old mill near Chester, which, in 1699 was erected with material brought from England. William Penn, Samuel Carpenter and Caleb Pusey were partners in it. Here also is to be seen one of the oldest printing presses in America, constructed by "the Spiritual order of the Solitary in Ephrata," and a number of books printed on it, as early as 1748. George Washington's Parisian writing desk, the Royal Arms of England, a symbol of sovereignty once displayed in the Court House which stood in the centre of Market street, near Second; the stamp of March 22, 1765, which was preserved in the Tower of London, from the time of the early days of the Georges until 1852, when it came into the possession of this society; the "Great Belt of Wampum," delivered to William Penn, at the Treaty of 1688, under the Elm Tree at Shackamaxon, which priceless treasure was bestowed by Granville John Penn. All of these and hundreds of other relics of antiquity are preserved by this institution.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

chartered in 1789, "to advance the science of medicine and therefore lessen human misery by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country," is located at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. It consists of Fellows, who are practitioners living in the city, and Associates who are distinguished physicians residing beyond its limits. The transactions of this body are exceedingly valuable to the sciences of medicine and surgery, and the Quarterly issued by it is highly esteemed by the profession. It was in this building that the dissection of the band which connected the celebrated Siamese Twins after their death was made, and settled affirmatively, in the opinion of the college, the long mooted question of the

fatality of attempting any separation of the twins during their life. West of the college, on Locust street, is the

MESSIAH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

a fine example of Gothic architecture, which was dedicated November 19th, 1851. Facing it is the Protestant Episcopal Academy, which, under the auspices of Bishop White, was established in 1785, and revived by Bishop Potter in 1846. The building has a striking appearance, being constructed of red sandstone and characterized by all the features of the Elizabethan style. The students here pass through all the studies that are preliminary to their entrance upon a course of theological study. St. Luke's P. E. Church is a prominent ornament of Thirteenth street, just below Locust. It is a commodious and beautifully decorated edifice, having a commanding portico supported by Corinthian columns, and approached by broad flights of steps. It was erected in 1840, Rev. W. W. Spear being its first rector. From 1845 until a few years since, Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, now first Bishop of the Central Diocese of Pennsylvania, occupied the pulpit, and under his distinguished ministry many missionary and benevolent enterprises were inaugurated. On Locust, at the corner of Tenth, is the

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH,

embodying the prevailing features of the ancient Grecian temples. The first avowed Unitarian preacher in Philadelphia was Rev. Dr. Freeman, who commenced his career here in 1774. In 1799 he founded a congregation, which rapidly increased, purchasing the present site in 1815. The edifice, as it appears to-day, was commenced in March, 1828. Rev. Dr. Furness, the pastor still officiating, was ordained in 1825. A short distance south, on Ninth street, the stately proportions of the old Pennsylvania College Building fix the attention. The corner stone was laid in May, 1849, and the finishing touches were added in October, 1850. The building is 60 by 85 feet, and of five stories, having a front of brown stone, in the Collegiate Gothic order of architecture, relieved by two massive towers 80 feet high and crowned with a rich embattled parapet. The Pennsylvania College long since went out of existence, and a number of efforts to revive it, under different names, have only been rewarded with ephemeral success.

Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, above Eighth, was built in 1824, by a society founded in 1820, "for the relief of decayed musicians, the cultivation of skill and the diffusion of taste in music." The Hall, which seats 2000 persons, is constantly in use for balls and concerts, both vocal and instrumental.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

copied from the Temple of Bacchus at Teos, is to be seen on Eighth street, just above Spruce. The stately front is one of the most perfect specimens of the Grecian Ionic order in the city, consisting of a portico of six fluted columns, supporting a heavy and elaborately ornamented entablature, and approached by a low range of steps, extending the entire length of the facade. The main entrance is through a panelled door, twenty-five feet high and fourteen feet wide. The interior of the edifice is relieved by a gallery supported by columns with palm-leaf capitals, and the design of the chancel

is unusually beautiful, being copied from the Temple of Minerva Polius at Athens, and enriched with all the pillars, pilasters and entablatures to be found in the original. The organ,—a very fine instrument,—is designed as a huge gilded lyre. This church has a very large sitting capacity, and is the one in which annual Diocesan conventions are held. The oldest dispensary in Philadelphia, founded in 1786, is to be seen on Fifth street, below Library; and the oldest African church,—St. Thomas' Episcopal, built in 1793,—on the same thoroughfare, just below Walnut street.

Philadelphia is now the centre of a vast and continually expanding railroad system, which extends to all points of the compass. It reaches to the ocean, threads the rich interior of our own state, pushes to the extreme north, commands the seaports of the east and northeast, fixes its termini upon the Gulf, spreads its iron net work throughout the great west and finally plants its feet on the shores of the Pacific. Starting from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, on Berks street, the passenger may, via the Lehigh Valley road, reach Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, without once changing his seat. Northern Pennsylvania and New York are, by half-a-dozen routes, within reach of the Reading Railroad, and by the almost endless combinations of that gigantic corporation—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the vast interior of the North American continent is opened to the traveller who leaves its depot in West Philadelphia. We speak of this here, because the enormous business of these two latter organizations is concentrated on the east side of Fourth street, below Walnut.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

now occupying the massive granite building at the south corner of Willing's Alley, which cost three hundred thousand dollars, was incorporated in 1846, and the late J. Edgar Thomson, the predecessor of Col. Thomas A. Scott, now President of the organization, supervised the construction of the road, from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, there being in existence then an imperfect line from the former place to Philadelphia. The through line was completed in 1854. Twenty years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad was but a link between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but now it has its eastern termini at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, uniting them by its own direct lines with all the cities from Chicago to New Orleans. It owns two thousand miles of completed road, upon which it runs eleven hundred locomotives, one thousand first-class passenger cars, and employs twenty-five thousand cars in its immense freight traffic. Its workshops cover five hundred acres, and its total assets of every nature are placed at nearly one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. Of the seventy thousand miles of railroads in the United States it controls 5933, and of the total railway capital of this country, which reaches the enormous figure of \$3,784,543,034, it controls a little over three hundred and ninety-eight millions. These sums will give a fair conception of the vast business which is centralized in the granite pile on Fourth street. The

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,

which occupies the fine brown stone building just north of Willing's Alley, was chartered in 1833, the original terminus then contemplated being Reading. The line

has, however, extended beyond that point, and is justly regarded as one of the finest freight roads in the world. The first locomotive and train of this company ran over the entire line on the 1st of January, 1842, the event being celebrated by a grand military display, and, as a local journal tells us, "an immense procession of 75 passenger cars, 2225 feet in length, and containing 2150 persons, with three bands of music and banners, all drawn by a single engine. In the rear was a train of burden cars with 180 tons of coal, part of which was mined the same morning, 412 feet above water level." The company now owns 759 miles of track, leases 623 miles of track, and controls 57, making a total length of 1440 miles of line operated. The receipts of the road are over fifteen millions annually, and the value of its property is estimated, including coal lands, at over one hundred and twenty million dollars.

Willing's Alley, which separates these two railway palaces, is a narrow thoroughfare of considerable historic interest, and there are still to be seen, fringing its northern front, a few small brick structures, put up before the incoming of the present century, and with almost their original cast of countenance. Back of them, and hidden from view, is the small high-pitched-roof structure, erected before the year 1700, and memorable as the first Friends' Almshouse in Philadelphia.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

—a name which, in the hearing of the Catholics of this city, awakens in them feelings of excusable pride and veneration,—shrinks from sight in the shadow of the Reading Railroad Building. Its walls are fragrant with the incense of a century's ceremonies, and have witnessed the labors of the beloved Fathers Vespure, Blox, Barbelin and De Maria. The church was founded in 1733, by the Jesuits, the lot of ground on which it stands being procured in that year, who erected first upon it a small wooden building, which was twice pulled down by the soldiers, under Colonial authority. The soldiers, when they came the third time to level the structure which had been re-erected, were invited by the Fathers into the building, who furnished them with refreshments and then advanced the plea that as the building was not only a church but a dwelling, there was a sufficient ground against its demolition by those opposed to the order. This plea was successful, and the soldiers attempted no more acts of demolition. In 1821 old St. Joseph's Church was enlarged, and in 1838 the present building was put up, the original brick being replaced in the walls. It was in this sacred edifice that Washington and the members of the Colonial Congress assembled to return to France, through Lafayette, the thanks which so well she deserved for the aid she extended during the struggle of the Revolution.

OLD ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

on Fourth street, below Willing's Alley, was erected in 1763, as a "chapel of ease" to St. Joseph's, and was enlarged in 1810. The office of the first Fire Insurance Company organized on this continent,—the Philadelphia Contributionship, dating from 1751,—is still in profitable existence on Fourth street, just opposite Willing's Alley.

THE OLD PINE, OR THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

formed in 1760, by a withdrawal of a number of families from the First Church,

obtained from Thomas and Richard Penn, in October, 1764, the present lot of ground at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets. A small frame building was first erected upon it, near which, tradition tells us, Whitfield was accustomed to preach to assembled thousands. The present building was commenced in 1766, opened in June, but not completed until November, 1768. The church was designed to be held in perpetual union with the First, but this association did not continue long. Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle, became its pastor in 1771, and, in connection with Bishop White, was Chaplain to Congress. John Adams, afterwards President, was one of the most constant members of his congregation. During the Revolution the church suffered severely. It was used by the British as a hospital, and after it had been stripped of its pews, pulpit and windows, for the purposes of fuel, it was turned into a stable for the horses of the dragoons. Dr. Duffield was with Washington during his retreat through New Jersey, and at the battles of Princeton and Trenton. So obnoxious was he to the enemy, that a prize of fifty pounds sterling was offered for his head. His remains now rest under the centre aisle of the lecture room. Among the distinguished pastors of this church were Rev. Jno. Blair Smith, D. D., 1791 to 1799; Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., 1799 to 1812; Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., 1813 to 1835; and Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., 1837 to 1866. Rev. Richard H. Allen is now pastor. Among the graves of distinguished men filling the church yard, is, that of David Rittenhouse, astronomer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. On Spruce street there are two notable churches; that of the old Scot's Presbyterian Congregation, above Third, which was erected in 1771, and used as an army hospital by the British in 1777; and that of the Spruce Street Baptist Congregation, above Fourth, which was erected in 1829, having a novel and pleasing elevation, flanked by cupolas.

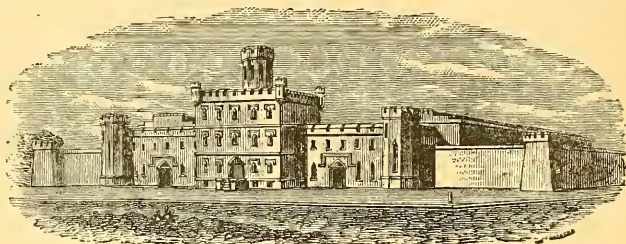
There is another precious relic farther down, which no visitor should fail to see. The first church built by the Swedes in this vicinity was erected on Tinicum Island in September, 1646. In the summer of 1677, a log-house was built on the present site of the venerable

GLORIA DEI, OR SWEDES' CHURCH,

in Swanson street, below Christian, near the Navy Yard, and this block-house, erected four years before the arrival of Penn's colony, was used as a refuge in times of trouble, and as a place for worship. The present edifice was dedicated July 2d, 1700, by Eric Biork. The general design of the building is cruciform, and the interior is exceedingly quaint. The gallery front is decorated by wooden cherubim brought over from Sweden. Up to 1731 the ministers were sent over from the mother country. The oldest gravestone in the yard is inscribed, "Here lyeth ye body of Peter Sandel, son of Andrew Sandel, minister of this church, who died April ye 21st, 1706," the material being soapstone, which seems to have withstood the ravages of time very well. Those who have read the memoirs of Alexander Wilson, the distinguished ornithologist, will remember that he wished to be buried in a spot where the birds might sing over him. His grave and monument are to be found in this old yard.

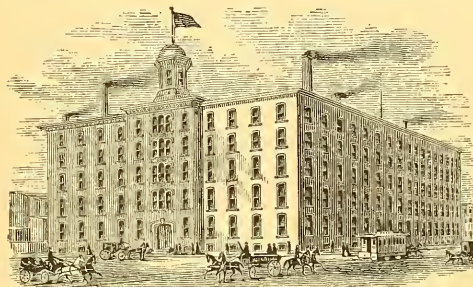
The Philadelphia County Prison, which was first occupied in October, 1835, is

located on Passyunk Road, just below Reed street, and consists of a massive centre building, with receding wings on either side, flanked by heavy octagonal towers, and having beyond these towers walls which terminate in bastions. The appearance is



PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

that of a huge and almost invulnerable stronghold, rendered unusually conspicuous by the order of architecture employed,—the Tudor style of English Gothic,—much in vogue in the 15th and 16th centuries. The walls are of Quincy granite. Upon the northern side is a brown stone structure in the heavy Egyptian style, which was formerly used as the Debtor's Prison. The annual commitments to this institution reach about fourteen thousand. Under the shadow of the rear wall, and back of the main wings, is the spot where all executions take place. Within a very short distance of the Prison, at the corner of Tenth and Dickinson streets, is the Church (R. C.) of the Annunciation, in the Gothic order, erected in 1860. The interior is elaborately ornamented, each window being surmounted by the bust of an apostle, while the sanctuary is decorated by full length figures of the four Evangelists. The interior, in a word, is a finished work of art. At the corner of Eleventh and Catherine streets is



SCHOMACKER PIANO FACTORY.

a famous manufactory of pianos, owned and occupied by the Schomacker Piano Company. An immense number of instruments are here turned out every year, and shipped to all parts of the country. The Pianos of this house have always ranked among the best, and have received numerous awards, wherever exhibited, over all competitors.

Among the most prominent awards are, the Prize Medal of the Exhibit of the Industry of all Nations, the Silver Medal of the Franklin Institute for Grand Piano, the Gold Medal of the American Institute, and again, the Prize Medal over all makers, at the last fair of the Franklin Institute, in 1874, and are endorsed by all the leading amateurs and artists. The great success and popularity of the Schomacker Pianos is mainly owing to their superiority and the moderate prices at which they are sold. The warerooms are at No. 1103 Chestnut street.

VIII.—THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.



FROM Broad to the Schuylkill, south of Chestnut street, that section is one of the most beautiful and inviting of any in the city. It is filled with splendid private residences, Walnut street being especially grand in its long array of magnificent brown stone and marble fronts, varying in value from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars. Prominent among these are No. 1510, residence of the late John Bohlen, who gave a large sum to the charities of Philadelphia; No. 1612, the splendid granite mansion of Henry C. Gibson, originally erected for Fanny Kemble, who became the wife of Pierce Butler; Nos. 1823 and 1829, the double fronts of Alexander and the late John A. Brown; No. 2009, a brown stone trimmed brick building, given by Philadelphians to General Grant, and No. 2128, the palatial marble home of George W. Childs. The row on north Walnut street, which immediately fronts on Rittenhouse Square, is conspicuous for its imposing structures. The magnificent new edifice of the

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

rises from the southeast corner of Walnut and Twenty-first street, its architecture being a mixture of the French and English Gothic of the thirteenth century, and its walls embodying granite, Trenton brown stone, Cleveland sandstone, Washington red stone, Pennsylvania blue stone and Kilmarnock serpentine stone. The length of the nave is 119 feet, breadth 58 feet, and height to the crown of the arched ceiling 60 feet; to the ridge of the roof 80 feet, and to the top of the spire 202 feet. The doors and windows are exceedingly ornate with pillars and tracery. The tympanum over the main entrance contains the text, "I am the door," and the monograms in Greek, "Chi Rho," the first two letters of the name of Christ, and the Greek letters "Alpha" and "Omega." The pulpit is of the most beautiful design, consisting of a kneeling angel supporting a rich stone reading desk, formed of small columns and Gothic arches. This elegant work of art was presented by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., as a memorial to his father, the late Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The organ is the grandest in the city, costing \$15,000. The edifice will seat 900 persons, was commenced in June 1869, and cost \$200,000. Beyond it is

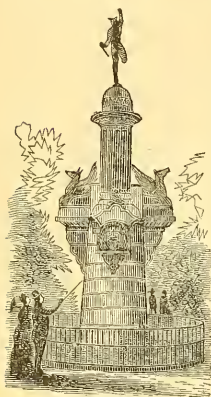
ST. JAMES' CHURCH,

for a long time associated with old Christ Church. At the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in a position unsurpassed for beauty by any in the city, we find the church of

HOLY TRINITY,

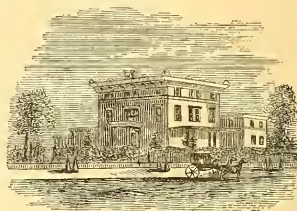
whose auditorium among Protestant Episcopal churches is undoubtedly the most imposing and beautiful in this country, having been erected about fifteen years ago. It is of brown stone, and is valued at \$300,000. Its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Vinton, who was succeeded by Rev. Phillips Brooks; the pulpit now being filled by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggars.

Rittenhouse Square, delightful in its walks and ornamentation, is surrounded on all sides by the mansions of wealthy men. That of Fairman Rogers fronts it from the west, while on Eighteenth street, opposite its eastern side, is the conspicuous and highly ornamental building now occupied by the family of the late Joseph Harrison, Jr. His estate owns nearly the entire square, and the yards of all the beautiful residences on Locust street are thrown into a magnificently decorated park, which is common to all their occupants.



FOUNTAIN,
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

This property entire is valued at nearly one million. Mr. Harrison, who accumulated the bulk of his fortune of three millions as an engineer in Russia, was a liberal patron of the arts, and his late residence contains, to-day, one of the



THOMSON'S RESIDENCE.

finest private collections extant. Below, at the corner of Eighteenth and Spruce streets, is the fine mastic, marble-trimmed mansion of the late J. Edgar Thomson, who left an estate of nearly two millions, which, after the death of his widow and adopted daughter, who have life interests in it, will be used to erect and support a home for the the orphans of employees killed while in the service of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., or in that of the companies which it controls.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

which rises into such grand proportions from the north side of Locust, above Sixteenth street, was erected in 1849, and consecrated with most impressive ceremonies on May 21st, 1850. It is in the decorative order of Gothic architecture, and is exceedingly graceful in its outlines and beautiful in its ornamentation. It has an extreme length, from east to west, of 150 feet, with a breadth, including the tower, of 91 feet. In its construction, the walls within were smoothly dressed, and present to the eye no trace of mortar, but an extent and elevation of solid freestone. The appearance of the interior, with its lofty clere-story, its open timbered roof, its arches and pews, its chancel with its niches and magnificent altar, over which streams a flood of mellow light from the great east window, and the pews of oiled wood, resting upon a floor of encaustic tiles arranged in chaste patterns, presents to the eye a complete picture of rare architectural beauty, which is not to be excelled in America. The west window, filled with Mosaic patterns, which, in their deep stone settings, look like clustered gems, and having below it twelve figures, emblematical of Scriptural events, is one of the most exquisite specimens of art, and its rich harmony gives an admirable finish to the entire structure. The tower is handsomely proportioned, rising a square of stone, with gradually receding buttresses, to a height of one hundred feet, supporting a spire whose finial is 230 feet above the ground. The congregation worshipping here is one of the

wealthiest and most influential in the denomination, and the services are grandly impressive, upon occasions when the extreme rites provided in the ritual can be observed.

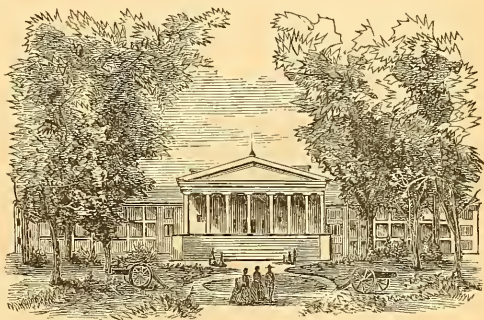
BETHANY MISSION,

at Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets, constructed of Trenton brown stone, with Haldeman blue stone trimmings, is a handsome edifice in the quaint and picturesque Scandinavian type of Gothic architecture, whose title betrays its use. It will accommodate 2800 persons, and is used for Sunday-school purposes.

There are two Government institutions located on Gray's Ferry Road, below South street, which are exceedingly interesting.

THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL

is just above the bridge, and is not what might be inferred a manufactory or repository of arms and munitions of war. It consists of four massive brick buildings, enclosing a court-yard, in the centre of which is a huge columbiad, the only apparent offensive weapon in the place, and its use is that of a vast tailoring establishment, where army uniforms are made. The first building contains a museum of habits, from Colonial days down, while the other structures contain hundreds of thousands of articles of soldier apparel. The Naval Asylum was built in 1832, under an Act of Congress which authorized the erection of naval hospitals, for the care of infirm and decrepit navy officers and marines. The main building has a marble front, 380 feet long, 150 feet deep, three stories in height and approached by a flight of marble steps, upon the flanks of which are two field-pieces, captured at the battle of Saratoga, and two large marble balls, said to have been fired from a Turkish mortar, the largest piece of ordinance in the world, and brought from the Hellespont by the late Commodore Elliot. There are about one hundred and thirty worn-out sailors maintained here, who are supported

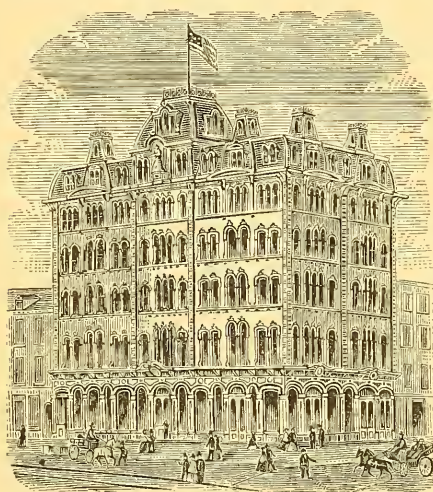


THE NAVAL ASYLUM.

by the Government at an annual expense of \$65,000. The Commodore's dwelling is situated north of the Asylum, on a knoll. The inmates of the institution are allowed the most perfect freedom, and embrace many heroes of the war of 1812, and the late crisis. In the rear of the Asylum is a fine large building, costing nearly \$200,000, erected for the care of sick and wounded sailors, during the Rebellion. The grounds, which are large and finely ornamented, are kept in the most perfect order. In the extreme southern section will be found the fine course of the Point Breeze Driving Park Association, incorporated in 1855, under whose auspices some of the finest displays on the American turf have been given.

IX.—THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

HAVING concluded our observations in the southern section of the city,—forced, sorrowfully, to pass by a number of institutions deserving notice,—let us walk to Arch street, which contains a number of places which the observer will study with much interest. Arch street is given up, almost entirely, to business, as far west as Tenth street. The wide roadway, and generally fine appearance of this highway, has attracted a large number of first-class stores. Buildings of great elegance have taken the place of the old Quaker residences, and large wholesale transactions are the order of the day, on localities where, not many years since, nought but domestic comfort reigned supreme. Among the handsome structures on this fine avenue, the handsomest and most imposing of them all is, probably, the new structure



SCHENCK'S BUILDING.

of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets. The building is constructed of iron, painted white, and is five stories in height, with mansard roof in addition, surmounted with towers, the architecture being very effective throughout. The building itself is sufficient evidence of the vast extent to which the business of this firm has been developed. The first floor is devoted entirely to the retail business, and is very elaborate and complete in its appointments. On the second floor are the various offices of the establishments, wherein correspondence is carried on with every part of the world, in a variety of

languages; while the remainder of the building is given up to the manufacture of the medicines, furnishing employment to a large number of persons. The well-known Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills; medicines, the names of which have long since become household words, and are sold in large quantities everywhere, are here manufactured, and are always increasing, by their many reported virtues, the prominence and popularity of the firm. The basement is fitted up with steam engines, boilers, vats and other heavy apparatus. The building has a frontage of forty-four feet on Arch street and eighty-three on Sixth street.

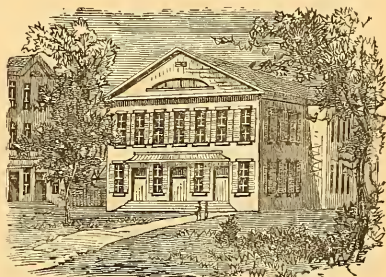
From that magnificent cluster of architectural beauties at the intersection of Broad street, and extending to the edge of the Schuylkill, will be found many handsome residences, which, in their chaste exterior simplicity, convey to the mind a fair conception of the comfort and quiet which are within.

THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Arch, will be admired for the splendor of its design and magnitude of its proportions. The section of the thoroughfare east of Broad is dotted with places that are historically noteworthy. At the corner of Fourth street, surrounded by a high brick wall, is the great

MEETING HOUSE OF THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

To the society of Friends Philadelphia must acknowledge an endless debt of gratitude. The substantial prosperity she enjoys to-day is in a very great degree the result of the people of this sect; and her almost boundless charities owe their existence to that prevailing sentiment of benevolence and liberality which, by their example and under their influence, has been propagated throughout the community. Before the settlement of the city, their meetings were held at the house of Thomas Fairlamb, near the old Treaty Elm, and as early as 1685 a large meeting house was erected on the eastern side of Centre Square, and was designed as a state and market house as well as for religious purposes. History tells us that in 1682 "the early Friends lived, many of them, in caves along the bank of the Delaware river, and first built a hut on the bank near Chestnut street, in which to worship." In 1695, the meeting house at Centre Square being considered too remote, another was erected on land given by George Fox, at Second and Market streets, and this was sometimes styled by the irreverent, the "Quaker Cathedral." William Penn is said to have spoken over the grave of the first person interred in its ground. In 1804 the present structure on Arch street was reared. The encroachments of business, by driving their residences from it, have made serious inroads upon the congregation of this venerable place of worship, but still a fair number continue to gather in it. The Hicksite branch of the Society have a fine meeting house on the south side of Race, above Fifteenth street, having a front of 90 feet and a depth as far back as Cherry street. The building, which has a plain but handsome exterior, was opened in February, 1857, and cost about \$60,000. Retiring from the street, and half hidden by large mercantile buildings, on the west side of Fourth, below Arch street, is the plain brick building of the

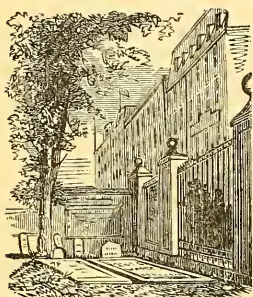


HICKSITE MEETING HOUSE.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The site of this edifice is said to have been that of a church where worshipped the first of the "New School" Presbyterians, who, under the influence of the revivals which followed the labors of Whitfield and the Tennents, withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church in 1840. The original building was for a long time the seat of the old Philadelphia Academy, which was merged into the University of Pennsylvania. The Union Methodist Episcopal Congregation then securing the property, erected the

present house of worship, which, though plain, is commodious. Old Christ Church Burial Ground, precious with the dust of men distinguished in war, diplomacy, the arts and sciences, whose names are to be found conspicuous on the pages of our Colonial and early national history, is at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets. It is surrounded by a brick wall surmounted by a coping, the end of each brick turned outward having been burned black,—a style of ornament peculiar to the last century. The first recorded interment here dates to the year 1700, five years after the purchase of the site of the church and burial place. Here were laid the forms, long since mingled with the mother-earth, of Peyton Randolph, President of the First Continental Congress, who was buried October 24th, 1775; of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Major General Charles Lee, of whose final resting place no mark can now be found. In that remnant of the old ground which is still attached to the venerable church on Second street, may be seen



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

the tombs of Robert Morris and Bishop White. The resting place of Benjamin Franklin, in the Arch street ground, was not visible from the street until 1858, when a portion of the wall alongside was removed, and an iron railing substituted. A new slab to the tomb was at the same time placed over it. Hundreds of travellers along this busy highway stop hourly to look with reverence upon the spot which covers all that is earthly of the great patriot and philosopher. The inscription upon the tomb is in accordance with the terms of his will, as follows:—"I wish to be buried by the side of my wife, if it may be, and that a marble slab shall be made by Chambers, six feet long, four feet wide, plain, with only a small moulding around, and this inscription :

"Benjamin
and
Deborah } Franklin."
178—

The stone is carved according to his desire, save the date, which is 1790. The companion stone to that upon the philosopher's grave covers the remains of his daughter Sarah and her husband Richard Bache. After Franklin's death the following epitaph, written by himself, was found among his papers ;—

"The body
of
Benjamin Franklin,
Printer,
(like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out,
and stripped of its lettering and gilding,)
lies here, food for worms;
But the work shall not be lost,
for it will (as he believes,) appear once more
in a new and more elegant edition,
revised and corrected
by
THE AUTHOR."

If his will had not provided for another this would have been used. Among the other and more conspicuous monuments in this city, which keep his memory green, are the

Philadelphia Library, American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Hospital, Christ Church and the University of Pennsylvania. The records of the church state that Deborah was buried December 22d, 1774, and Benjamin on the 18th of April, 1790.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY,

established in 1820, "for the use of apprentices and other young persons, without charge of any kind for the use of books," is situated at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, in an old building that, for many years before the incoming of the present century, was erected for the Society of Free Quakers. Since its commencement 48,000 boys and nearly 20,000 girls have participated in its benefits. It is one of the best charitable associations in the city, and if it did no other good than to keep two thousand young persons annually out of the streets and unprofitable places, it has certainly accomplished a great deal. Going west, on the north side of Arch street, the

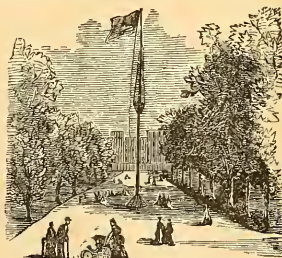
ARCH STREET THEATRE,

with a fine marble front, one of the most comfortable, and certainly one of the most popular in the city, comes into view; succeeding it, above Seventh, is the beautiful brown stone structure used for the St. Cloud Hotel; at the corner of Ninth, Col. Wood's Museum; at the corner of Tenth, two fine and complete colleges,—the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia,—devoted to instruction in dental surgery; above, the handsome Opera House occupied by Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels, and opposite, the

FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

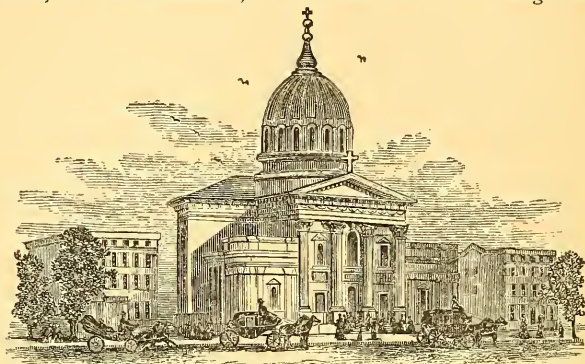
erected in 1823, combining in its facade a variety of orders of architecture, which give it a striking and pleasing effect. The street throughout will be much admired by every visitor.

Logan Square,—occupying the same relative position to the northern section that Rittenhouse does to the southern,—a square which, during the war, held one of the most magnificent Sanitary fairs that the world ever beheld, is clustered about by buildings commanding in appearance, and absorbing in interest to the churchman, the scientist and the philanthropist. Rising above all, in solemn grandeur, its huge dome catching and entrancing the eye at a great distance, is the majestic Cathedral. It stands on Eighteenth street, facing the eastern entrance of the Square. The movement which led to its erection was inaugurated by the Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, who was Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, from 1842 to 1851. After overcoming many obstacles, even after the lot had been purchased, which principally arose from the objections of the clergy to a site so remote from the centre of the city, he issued a pastoral letter, in June, 1846, informing them that he was about to commence the grand work he had in view. On September 6th, of the same year, the corner stone was laid in the northeast corner, and consisted of a block of pure white marble, of one and a half tons, its sides being sculptured with



FLAGSTAFF, LOGAN SQUARE.

crosses. Work was continued until 1857, when Bishop Kenrick being elevated to the Arch-Episcopacy, Bishop Wood succeeded him, and this distinguished divine carried the work to completion, the dedication taking place November 20th, 1864. As a memorial of this event a bronze medal was coined at the Mint, having on one side the inscription, "Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, begun 1846, finished 1864," with an interior view of the edifice on the reverse side, and the words, "Tu es Petrus," as above the altar, and "Vas Electionis," as above the choir. The designer and original



THE CATHEDRAL.

architect was Napoleon Le Brun, and the architect of the facade was John Notman. The edifice is 136 feet wide, 216 feet long, and 101½ feet from the pavement to the apex of the pediment. The exterior diameter of the dome is 71 feet, and its total height over 210 feet. The interior of the Cathedral is cruciform, and designed in the most elaborate Roman Corinthian style. Unlike most buildings in this country there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above, which, taken in conjunction with the prevailing colors of the whole interior, resembling Paris stone, marvelously heightens the architectural effect. The fresco-painting of the Crucifixion, the four figures in chiaroscuro of the four Apostles, the four medallions in the corners of the dome representing the Evangelists, the painting in the crown of the dome of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven, and the illustrations in either transept of the Nativity of our Lord and the Adoration of the Kings from the East, give a magnificence to the interior of this noble structure which will compare most favorably with the Cathedrals of the Old World. The facade consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with richly sculptured bases and capitals, and on the frieze are engraved the words, "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." The structure cost upwards of a million dollars. Adjoining it is the residence of the Bishop, and the chapel.

WILLS' HOSPITAL,

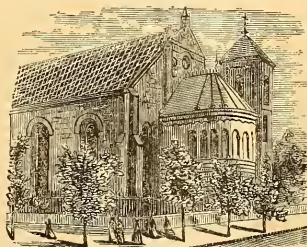
in a recess from the line of Race street, looks upon the south front of Logan Square. It was founded by the late James Wills, who bequeathed for the purpose \$108,396, having for its benevolent aim the cure of diseases of the eye and limbs. The building was commenced in 1832, finished and opened in 1834, and consists of qaint stone with

external dimensions of 40 by 80 feet. Attached to it are fine grounds, and the situation is in every respect suitable. The structure was first put up as an asylum, where a few blind people could pass their declining years, and shortly after used as a hospital, in which, since 1834, 51,440 patients have been treated.

The new home of the Academy of Natural Sciences stands at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Race streets, the lot having a front, on the former, of 288 feet, and a depth, on the latter, of 198 feet. The architecture of the new edifice is that of the Collegiate Gothic, and the material used is serpentine stone with trimmings of Ohio sandstone. The north wing is now nearly completed, costing \$125,000, with an additional prospective expense of \$50,000, to fill it with cases for the cabinets. The estimated cost of the remainder of the building, completely designed but not yet commenced, is half a million. A word in addition to what has already been said of the collections. The herbarium of Rev. Lewis David Von Schweinitz, which he bequeathed to the Academy, was the result of forty years individual labor. The conchological cabinet, equalled only by that in the British Museum, has recently been enriched by the addition of the West India collection of the late Robert Smith, consisting of thousands of specimens. Nearly one-third of the scientific treasures of this institution are boxed up, for want of room to display them.

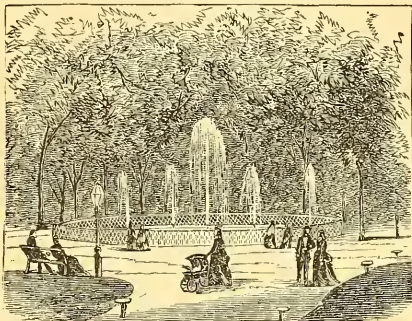
THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, founded in 1833, is at the corner of Twentieth and Race streets. It is a large, plain, but commodious structure, in which many long needed improvements have been recently made. Out of an increase of every two thousand persons in Pennsylvania, one is born blind, and as this is the only institution of the kind in the state, the applicants for admission are many. There is an average attendance of nearly two hundred pupils, many of whom came from other states, who pay liberally for their support. The Institution has literary, musical and work departments, in which the pupils are instructed according to their bent. The musical branch is supplied with a cabinet organ, a great pipe organ and 16 pianos, and the fine concerts given each Wednesday afternoon attest the skill of the students.

At the corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets, just below this institution, is St. Clements Church, the one most given in the denomination in this city, to high ritualistic practices. It is an imposing edifice, with splendidly decorated nave, chancel and gallery, and upon all occasions it is filled with a large and fashionable congregation. Franklin Square, designed by Penn to relieve the monotony of the old northeastern section of the city, once used as the site of a powder magazine, and in part, for a time, as a burial ground, is handsomely laid out with walks intersecting in the centre, where a beautiful fountain, with a large basin, in all seasons, save winter, throws up its many jets of water. Facing it from the west is a splendid brown stone structure, with slenderly-proportioned



ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

steeple and clock, in which a congregation, lineally descended from that which met in Old Zion's Lutheran Church, now assembles under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Mann, D. D., one of the most eloquent and learned of German divines of the day. The earliest Lutheran church in Philadelphia was St. Michael's, erected in 1743, under the auspices of Rev. H. M. Muhlenburg, at Fifth and Cherry streets, and demolished in 1873 to make way for modern improvements. A sister church was erected in 1766, at Fourth and Cherry, one square to the east, and both congregations affiliated under



FRANKLIN SQUARE FOUNTAIN.

the title of "St. Michael's and Zion's Lutheran Church." Both buildings were used by the British soldiery during the Revolution as stables, and the younger of the two was burned down in 1793, but soon rebuilt. Under the altar of St. Michael's were interred five of the early pastors, whose remains were recently transferred to an appropriate resting place back of the edifice on Franklin street. From the old churches radiated many branches, whose commodious temples may be seen in various sections of the city. On Race street, just below the Square, is

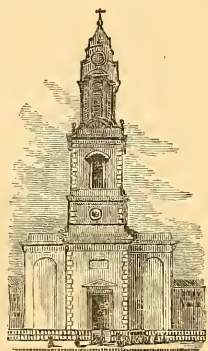
OLD ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN [ENGLISH] CHURCH,

a fine building 67 by 100 feet, of brick with marble trimmings, in the Roman style. The congregation long worshipping here has been exceedingly prosperous under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Seiss, and is about removing to the imposing structure it has erected at Broad and Arch streets. Opposite old St. John's is the arsenal of the National Guards, the drill room being one of the largest in this section.

THE OLDEST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in the city, appears on the east side of Fourth street, just below New. Methodism was introduced into Philadelphia about the year 1767, by Captain Thomas Webb, who commenced its advocacy in a sail-loft near Dock and Front streets, and here was formed the nucleus of the first congregation. At the conference at Leeds, England, in 1769, an appeal was made for missionaries to America, and Richard Boardman and Joseph Pillmore consented, and were delegated by John Wesley, to come, and they preached in the present building in 1769, known then as "Our Preaching House. Asbury named it St. George's, in 1781. There being no floor laid when the British army occupied Philadelphia, they used it as a riding-school. On Friday, March 23d, 1770, the first American love-feast was held in St. George's. At the southeast corner of the church is buried the remains of John Dickens, the first General Book Agent of the M. E. Church. Four of St. George's pastors—Francis Asbury, Richard Whatcoat, Robert R. Roberts and Levi Scott,—have been elected Bishops of the church. The present membership is about four hundred. Above this old structure, and upon the

opposite side of Fourth street rises the stately front of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, relieved by and supporting a heavy tower, surmounted by a highly ornate superstructure, having at its base a fine clock. The exterior is chaste and simple, but within the view is of the most beautiful character, the sanctuary, a magnificent work of art in design and execution, being a revival of that in the remains of the temple of Jupiter Olympus at Rome. Its main features are a dome, supported by columns of Scagliola marble, the capitals and entablature being richly carved and gilded. The original church was burned down in the "Native American Riot" of 1844, and the present structure was erected in 1848, from designs by Le Brun. Returning to the vicinity of Franklin Square, we find on Franklin street, a short distance north of it, the First Moravian Church in Philadelphia, the establishment of which was due to the energy of George Lewis, Count Zinzendorff, a native of Dresden, who arrived here in 1741. He formed the first Moravian Society in the following year, whose original church was on Moravian Alley, now known as Bread street. The present edifice was commenced in 1855, and consecrated in the following year.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

When, in going north, we pass Vine street, we are beyond the limits of the city, as originally chartered. Here are miles of streets running north and west, forming in the main, perfect rectangles of solid brick residences, whose monotony is often broken by some more palatial and ambitious than the rest, or by a school-house, church, factory or store. Some old turnpikes, like Ridge Avenue, Germantown Road and Frankford Road, cut these squares into imperfect triangles, and to a considerable degree interrupt the usual regularity in design which has itself made for Philadelphia a name. A number of the thoroughfares, running between the rivers, are very attractive in their stores, and the beauty of the structures which are ranged on either hand. Such an one is Spring Garden street, having a width of a hundred feet. It was designed originally as a marketing place, but many of the plots intended to have been covered with the sheds have been changed into delightful parks, surrounded by ornamental railings, enclosing fountains, statuary and handsome shrubbery.

THE NORTHERN SAVING FUND, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, incorporated in 1871, occupies a highly-finished Quincy granite building, in the composite style, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets. The main banking room, in size, elevation and ornament, is one of the richest in the city. The original cost of this edifice was \$125,000. At the northwest corner of Seventh street is

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH,

chiefly notable for the beauty and size of the portico which composes the main front. On Eleventh street, within sight of the thoroughfare bearing its name, is

THE SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

with an imposing portico supported by massive pillars, and forming in all one of the

finest ornaments of that section. On the north side of Spring Garden street, above Eleventh is the prominent

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION,

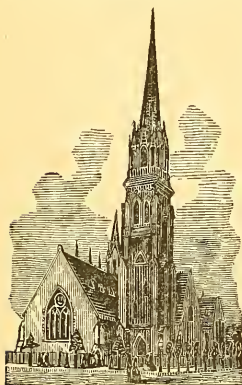
of brown stone, supporting two beautiful towers, and designed in the decorative Gothic order. The corner stone of this structure was laid in May, 1848, and its dedication was solemnized in 1849. The nave and sanctuary are enriched with beautiful allegories. Beyond this point we find old Spring Garden Hall, the meeting place of the Commissioners of Spring Garden, when it was an independent district, and across the way

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,

the front of which is an excellent specimen of architecture in the Romanesque style. The thoroughfare widens west of Broad street, and from Seventeenth street to the edge of the Park rows of beautiful dwellings, which in appearance, will vie in beauty with those of any other section, make up a rich perspective. On the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets the new

GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL

is to be erected, having walls of brown stone faced and trimmed with blue and light sandstone, and surmounted by a heavy cornice and mansard roof. The building will have accommodations for 1200 pupils, will contain an observatory and laboratory, and will cost nearly \$170,000. At the corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets is



FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

the handsome structure which is owned by the Fifth Baptist Church. This society has recently held its jubilee celebration, and is reported to be in a very flourishing condition. One of the principal features of this society is the attention given to its Adult Bible School, which is reported to be the largest of its kind in the city. The church edifice is valued at \$150,000. At the corner of Twentieth street is the Spring Garden M. E. Church, and opposite another sacred edifice, in the Gothic style. The "Preston Retreat," founded by the bequest of Dr. Jonas Preston, is prominent in the centre of fine grounds, near Twenty-first and Spring Garden streets. The building is a very handsome one, and is now used as a lying-in hospital for indigent married women, the purpose for which the founder endowed it. Until 1866, when it was put to its present use, the "Foster Home Association" occupied it. The "Retreat," from its elevated situation, and the beauty of its Doric portico and cupola, is justly regarded as not only one of the noblest of Philadelphia's charities, but as one of her finest ornaments.

Green street, west of Broad, running to the entrance of Fairmount Park, is one of the principal drives, and upon any pleasant afternoon will be found crowded with gay equipages. It is decorated by many costly residences, whose appearance is justly enhanced by their elevation upon plateaus.

The Central Congregational Church, costing \$100,000, is situated on Eighteenth

street. It was commenced in 1870, and promptly finished. Its length, exclusive of of the organ recess, is 90 feet, and its width 68. There is a clear height of 50 feet to the ceiling. The walls are of Fairmount stone, with brown stone dressings, and harmonize well with the adjoining chapel, built some years before. The edifice, providing comfortable seats for 1100 persons, is pleasant in outline and admirable in proportions.

THE ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

is at the corner of Nineteenth street. It is a chaste specimen of Gothic architecture, surmounted by a spire over 200 feet high.

Fairmount avenue leads from the Delaware west to the entrance of the Park, south-east of Lemon Hill. An effort has been long in progress, with slow success, to make this thoroughfare the leading avenue to that beautiful resort, and the changing of its former title "Coates" to its present one, was an inducement in that direction. The German Reformed Salem Congregation, have recently erected a highly ornamental house of worship, just below Fourth street. It accommodates 700 persons, cost \$80,000, and supports a spire 159 feet high, containing four bells and a clock. On Seventh street, a short distance north of Fairmount avenue, is the

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH,

having, what is general almost in Philadelphia's sacred edifices, a portico, reached by a broad, high flight of steps. The first pastor who labored here was Rev. Joseph F. Berg, D. D., who finally became professor in New Brunswick Theological Seminary. His successor was T. De Witt Talmage, now of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The present pastor is Rev. C. P. Masden, under whose care the congregation has greatly prospered. Philadelphia is the centre of chemical products in the United States. Covering almost an entire square, between Ninth, Brown and Wallace streets, and within sight of Fairmount avenue, is the immense laboratory of Powers & Weightman, the most extensive manufacturing chemists in America. Among their principal products are sulphates of quinine, mercurials and morphias, while their business has a complete range of all medicinal chemicals.

THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY,

locally better better known as "Cherry Hill," from its situation, embraces an entire square, having its main front on Fairmount avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and is the only exponent of the system of "separate and solitary confinement," we believe, in the country. Its establishment is traceable to the labors and investigations of the "Philadelphia Society for Relieving the Miseries of Public Prisons," and the results of its moral influence confirms the opinions of those who favor solitary imprisonment as a correctional measure. The Penitentiary consists of a high massive stone wall upon all the fronts, save the main, which consists of two square embattled towers 65 feet high, connected by a heavy screen wall, in which appears a huge door studded with bolts. Above this entrance an octagonal tower rises to the height of 97 feet. There are heavy towers at each corner, and a thick wall, with narrow, and strongly barred lancet windows, connects them with the centre

buildings. Within, rising into prominence, is a large rotunda from which a number of wings radiate, like the spokes of a wheel. In these are the cells, to each of which is attached a small walled yard, where the solitary prisoner may enjoy the sunlight a few hours every day. The institution was completed in 1829, and holds annually in confinement about five hundred persons. Dickens, upon his visit to this country, when embodying his reflections in the "American Notes," could "find no argument in favor of the system," here employed. It is safe to say that mania resulting "from the insupportable solitude and barrenness of the place," and suicides, are much less common here than in those institutions where the congregate system is observed. The Penitentiary was originally designed by the Legislature, in its efforts to reform the penal code, to hold convicts in "perfect solitude, without occupation of any sort;" but this was justly considered as the severest of all punishment, an outrage upon humanity, which the spirit of the age would not tolerate; as jeopardizing the health of the prisoner, and possibly result in rendering him an idiot or a madman. In 1829, therefore, the Legislature so far modified the plan by which the institution was to be governed, as to admit of occupation within the cells. Among the noted escapes from this Penitentiary was that of Col. Cross, the notorious forger, who signed the name of Secretary of War Stanton, to an order for his conveyance to Washington, that he might give some valuable information to the army officers. He was taken to that place, but there his plan was exposed and he was brought back. One of the most daring attempts was successfully made a few years ago by two negroes who managed to get down into the drain, and crawled thence into a sewer, passing a trap which, shutting behind them, prevented their return, and after plowing on all fours through filth for hours, managed to find a man-hole to the street and escaped. They, like the majority of rascals, returned to their old haunts and were recaptured.

Girard Avenue chiefly, east of Broad, contains the unornamental but commodious and accommodating street markets. The lofty steeple of

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

at the corner of Fifth street, can be seen from a great distance. This church is the most powerful in numbers, in substantial wealth, and never-ending enterprise in this diocese. It has been, from its organization, under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, a religious order founded by St. Alphonsus Maria di Ligouri, in Naples, about the middle of the last century. Their aim is "to labor for the salvation of souls most destitute of means of spiritual instruction," and St. Peter's has become, in consequence, the centre of great missionary effort. The erection of this imposing structure was begun in 1843, and Rev. F. Louis Carturyfels was the first father in charge of it. The present rector is Father Loewe Kamp, who has six assistant priests engaged in religious ministrations. As an illustration of the practical generosity of this church it may be well enough to state that when the great Chicago fire occurred, \$3000 were realized at one collection from this congregation for the relief of the sufferers. St. Peter's is 175 feet long, 78 feet wide, with a lofty and commanding elevation in the style known as the "Classic Roman." The tower is 215 feet high. The large interior, capable of

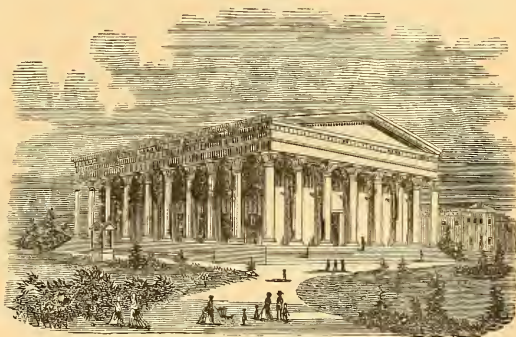
seating 2000 persons, is extremely attractive in its decorations, the sanctuary and its altars of colored marbles entrancing the observer the moment the threshold is crossed.

The architectural grandeur of

GIRARD COLLEGE

has become known the civilized world over. From any elevation in the city, its massive marble roof and its range of splendid capitals are apparent above the great level of house tops, forming to the eye, as its vision sweeps the vast area of the city, its most conspicuous ornament. The name of Stephen Girard is spoken tenderly by every one,—philanthropist

and beneficiary alike regarding him as one of the noblest of men. He was by birth a Frenchman, emigrating while young to Philadelphia, and commencing with plodding industry that splendid mercantile career which is yet the wonder of modern imitators. Upon his death he left the bulk of his great



GIRARD COLLEGE.

fortune to the city, for the erection of this charity, which has become his most enduring monument, and for improving the commercial sections of the city. By his original will, the site of the Institution was to have been the square bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth, Chestnut and Market streets, but by a codicil he designated the present location. The grounds cover 41 acres, and are surrounded by a high stone wall, strengthened by pilasters, and capped with marble slabs. The main entrance is from the south front, through a lodge, and introduces the visitor into a beautiful ground filled, before him, by the magnificent pile devoted to the cause of education, such as few countries can equal. The general design of the main building is that of a Greek temple, having on each end eight columns, and on each side eleven, including those at the corners. The superstructure rests upon a basement consisting of eleven steps extending around the entire edifice, conveying an idea of great solidity, making the approach to each corridor easy, and greatly heightening the splendor of its appearance. This superstructure consists of a building 111 feet wide, and 169 feet long, surrounded by a range of fluted columns, supporting on the sides a heavy and elaborate pediment. The order of architecture is the purest Corinthian which imparts both solidity and elegance. The columns are 55 feet in height, nearly 10 feet in diameter at the base, and surmounted by capitals 8 feet 6 inches high. The distance from the top of the capitals to the apex of the pediment is 34 feet, making the total height of the superstructure, with the bases of the pillars, nearly 95 feet. The main entrances are at the north and south fronts, each door measuring 32 feet high and 16 wide. Each flank is

pierced with 20 windows, four of which open into each room, and one on each of the flights of stairs. The building is floored and covered with marble, the entire weight of the roof being 969½ tons. The building has three stories, used for school rooms, and is constructed throughout of marble, iron and brick, (not a particle of the latter apparent to the eye,) is singularly beautiful in whatever aspect it is taken, and has been erected in strict accordance with the will of its founder. It has a number of fine marble out-buildings, each three stories high, 52 feet front, and 125 feet deep, faced with marble and roofed with copper, which are used as dormitories, and for the general accommodation of the officers, pupils and domestics. On the southern porch of the College, beneath a marble statue, by Grevelot, of the founder, lie his remains, and a room in the building, known as "Girard's Room," is filled with the books, desks and personal effects which his munificence has rendered precious to many eyes. The entire cost of the buildings, and of the improvements of the grounds, which are splendidly adorned, was \$1,933,821 78, the maximum amount of the cost specified in Girard's will being two millions. The institution is supported from the income of the Residuary estate, "and if it continues to be properly cared for," say the Board of Trusts, "it will soon be ample to maintain as many orphans as the entire plot of ground can accommodate." During its existence the College has received as pupils 1800 orphans and has indentured 780, all born in this state, the beneficiaries being poor, white, fatherless boys. There are now about 500 pupils in the College, the cost of whose support and instruction is about \$190,000 annually. Girard's residuary estate now amounts to over four millions, not inclusive of half a million "for improving the eastern front of the city from Vine to South streets." Opposite the southern entrance to the College is the

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

which was incorporated in 1826, for "the employment of the idle, instruction of the ignorant, and reformation of the depraved." The buildings are enclosed in a lofty wall, which has been scaled upon one or two occasions by some of the daring delinquents. The new female department stands on a triangular plot just north of and connected with the main institution by an elevated bridge. All boys and girls are here taught, not only industrially, but mentally, so that upon leaving they have in themselves that which will secure for them an honorable employment. West of the "Refuge" is the plain but comfortable "Foster Home," organized to extend aid to respectable widowed parents, who, from adversity, are obliged to part from their children for a time, but desire to have them eventually restored. East of the "Refuge," is the German Hospital, a large and well-supported charity.

Girard avenue, between Broad and Eighteenth streets, will be found beautified by rows of splendid mansions, prominent among which will be seen Green Hill Church and St. Joseph's Hospital, which is under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Here there is not a particle of sectarian feeling shown. Any man, be he papist, protestant, or infidel, if he is sick or injured, may find in it kind and careful attention. In view of the fact that Philadelphia is largely a beer-loving and *ergo* a beer-drinking com-

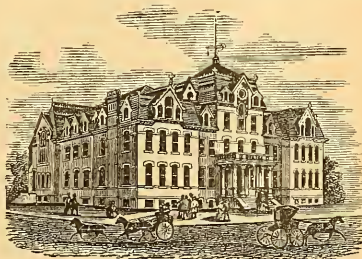
munity, the visitor is directed to that section which lies just north of Girard avenue, and along the Park limits, if he would see a wonderful aggregation of breweries, some of which are three hundred feet long and five stories high, covering vaults which extend for a great distance into the solid rock. No more comprehensive aggregation of the kind can be found in America. The brewing of this cherished Teutonic drink, and to which the average American stomach takes kindly, was introduced into Philadelphia in 1840, the first brewer being George Manger, who produced some of a very inferior quality in New street, above Second, in 1844. Engel & Wolfe, one of the largest firms, constructed the first vaults. Now eight hundred thousand barrels of lager are produced in this city annually. The largest ale establishment is that of William Massey, at Tenth and Filbert streets, whose buildings cover an area of 200 by 400 feet, the lowest of which are six stories in height.

North of Girard avenue, and west of Broad, there are several places of interest. The Woman's Medical College, with hospital accommodations attached, is a most worthy institution, and has graduated many successful female practitioners. That massive brick building, with high-pitched hip roof and beautiful chapel attached, at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, is a home for the aged poor of both sexes, where all their wants are provided for, and is conducted by "Little Sisters of the Poor," a Catholic society which has done a noble work in the cause of charity. The Gethsemane Baptist Church, one of the finest in the city, stands at Eighteenth street and Columbia avenue, being constructed in the Norman or round-arch style, of Trenton brown stone, with lighter trimmings. It has a tower 20 feet square and 116 feet high. The interior in adaptation and painting, is exceedingly beautiful. The organ, with its pipes displayed, has rare power and purity of tone. The growth of Philadelphia in this direction is very remarkable, a very large number of dwellings being erected every year.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE,

at Seventeenth street and Montgomery avenue, designed as a first-class technological college, was founded by Professor Wagner, in 1855, who has given to the institution since that time, in apparatus, cabinets, and the means for the support of annual courses of free lectures, no less than \$400,000.

The scientific collection of the institution is rare and large, and the lecture-room, holding 1300 persons, is the scene, each fall, of able discourses on chemistry, palæontology, anatomy, physiology, botany and natural philosophy. At the corner of Seventeenth and Norris streets will be seen the Baptist Home, an institution founded for the purpose of a home for aged members



BAPTIST HOME.

of that denomination. The ground on which the Home is erected, was donated by James Page, Esq., and the property is estimated at \$100,000. The building is an ornament to the neighborhood, and the institution reflects credit upon the city.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY,

one of the seventy-seven which are within the boundaries of Philadelphia, fronts on Ridge avenue, at the corner of Islington Lane, and contains a fraction over 22 acres. The grounds are laid out in beautiful designs, and contain, among the thousands of other remains deposited since 1850, those of 700 brave soldiers of the late war. The most noticeable monument is that erected by the Scott Legion to its comrades who fell in the battles of Mexico, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Atlixco and Valley of Mexico.

That heavy brown stone pile, in the peculiar style of Egyptian architecture, which you notice as you look down Islington Lane from the Ridge, is the entrance to

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.

This home of the dead covers 32 acres, and was first used on the 7th of May, 1849. Here are to be found many costly monuments, and the graves of hundreds of soldiers of the Rebellion. East of this point, on Hart Lane, near Twenty-first, is the

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, AND THE "POTTER'S FIELD."

The former, for the care of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, is a long building of Cleveland brownstone, with mansard roof, consisting of a principal structure and wings. Here are treated small-pox, yellow fever, the various forms of typhoid fever and cholera; if the patients are able, they pay one dollar a day for board; if they are poor, no charge is made. In 1743 the first municipal "pest house," was erected at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and in 1800 the Lazaretto was established on Little Tinicum Island. The Board of Health, which has supervisory control over both, and having its office now at Sixth and Sansom streets, was organized in 1794, establishing the first city hospital, in 1797 at the foot of Race street, on the Schuylkill. In 1810 it was removed to Nineteenth street and Fairmount avenue, on what was known as "Bush Hill," remaining there until 1855. The present location was the next selected. The "Potter's Field," is now filled with the unknown dead. Under the law, remains received here should be kept three days uninterred to await possible identification.

Philadelphia is justly celebrated as the metropolis of manufactories, and owes this proud position in great part to the iron, the most important raw material, and to the coal, the chief agent in the production of power, which lie at her door; and to her favorable situation, where she can command unrivalled means of communication with the interior of her own and foreign lands. Industrial establishments are to be found on every hand, covering entire squares of solid buildings noisy with the clash and groan of machinery; but their chief centre seems to be Kensington. Along the Delaware front are great rolling mills and extensive ship yards, while back of them, the vast factories are clicking all day with the rush of the shuttle and the loom. There is here so little display, and such an absence of turmoil, that the casual looker on would never realize the immensity of the business in progress. "In this world we want nothing but facts, *facts*, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Gradgrind. Reader, pardon a few.

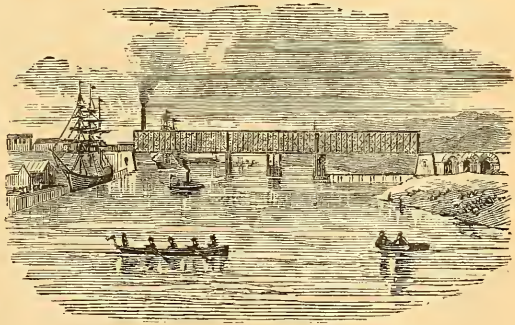
THE AGGREGATE OF THE VALUES OF THE ANNUAL MANUFACTURES OF THIS CITY, is \$15,000,000 more than the entire import trade, and more than \$100,000,000 greater than the export trade of New York. The associate results of this manufacturing

interest are to be seen in Philadelphia's enormous business in coal and iron. According to the census of 1870, this city had 8339 establishments, representing a capital of \$185,000,000; 1877 of which use steam power equivalent to 49,674 horse-power. They employed 92,112 men, 35,478 women, and 15,000 youths, paying annually \$61,948,874 for wages, using \$181,000,000 worth of raw material, and producing yearly goods to the value of \$334,852,458. And this was four years ago. It is estimated that Philadelphia's annual industrial product is now \$425,000,000.

X.—WEST PHILADELPHIA.



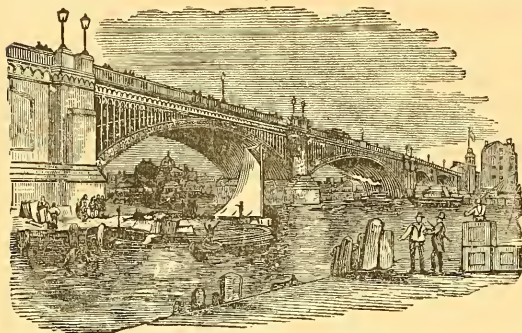
WEST PHILADELPHIA, occupying an elevated situation, is one of the most attractive sections of the city, blending as it does the beauties of both country and town. It is a location much sought after for private residences and *par consequence* it is filled with handsome edifices and delightful villas. That district which lies south of Market and west of Darby Road is decorated with splendid rows of brown and kindred sandstones; while in others, the buildings break away into couples, relieved by bay windows, cozy porches and mansard roofs, standing in the midst of pleasant lawns. The residences of Drexel and Moorehead, the bankers, are on the line of Thirty-ninth street, below Chestnut, and are surrounded by beautiful grounds. That section which is above Thirty-second street, and north of Lancaster avenue, will also be found covered with exceedingly attractive homes. West Philadelphia is joined to the city proper by eleven bridges, of which four are within the Park limits. That at Penrose Ferry, completed in 1855, and measuring 600 feet in length, is near the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware. Further up we have Gray's Ferry bridge, 550 feet, that on the line of the south extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the new South street bridge. This structure was commenced in 1870, at a contract price of \$800,000. It extends from South and Chippeway streets, on the east side, to the west side of the West Chester Railroad, having a total length, with approaches, of 2419 feet. The river span is 584 feet, and consists of two permanent spans of 185 feet each, and a pivot draw with



SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

two openings, each of 77 feet, supported by a cylindrical cast iron pier. Chestnut street bridge, commenced September 19th, 1861, and finished July 4th, 1866, at a cost of \$500,000, has a total length of 1528 feet. It is of iron, consisting of two spans, 389

feet long, resting upon heavy piers, and in general design in an adaptation of the ornate Gothic. Market street bridge, a wooden superstructure resting upon two massive



CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.

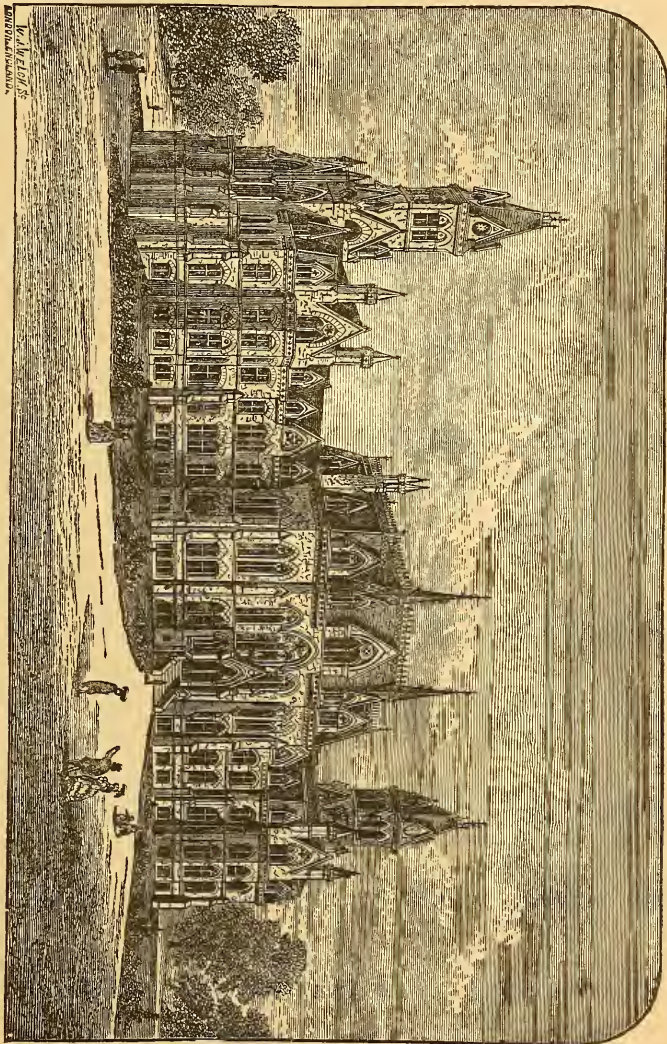
piers and abutments, having a length, over the water way, of 533 feet, has been standing a long time. In 1850 it was altered and strengthened to admit of the transfer of freight trains over it. At the corner of Twenty-second and Market streets, may be seen a simple granite obelisk which commemorates the com-

mencement and completion of this public work. Fairmount bridge, which has just taken the place of the first wire suspension bridge constructed in the country, is to be a magnificent result of engineering skill. The main work and approaches, when finished, will extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, a distance of 2730 feet, the river being crossed by a single span of 348 feet, having roadways upon lower and upper cords. Its estimated cost is \$1,200,000. The material is iron and granite. Each year there is agitated the necessity for additional facilities for crossing the Schuylkill, and the time is not far distant when a fine structure will bridge it on the line of every leading thoroughfare.

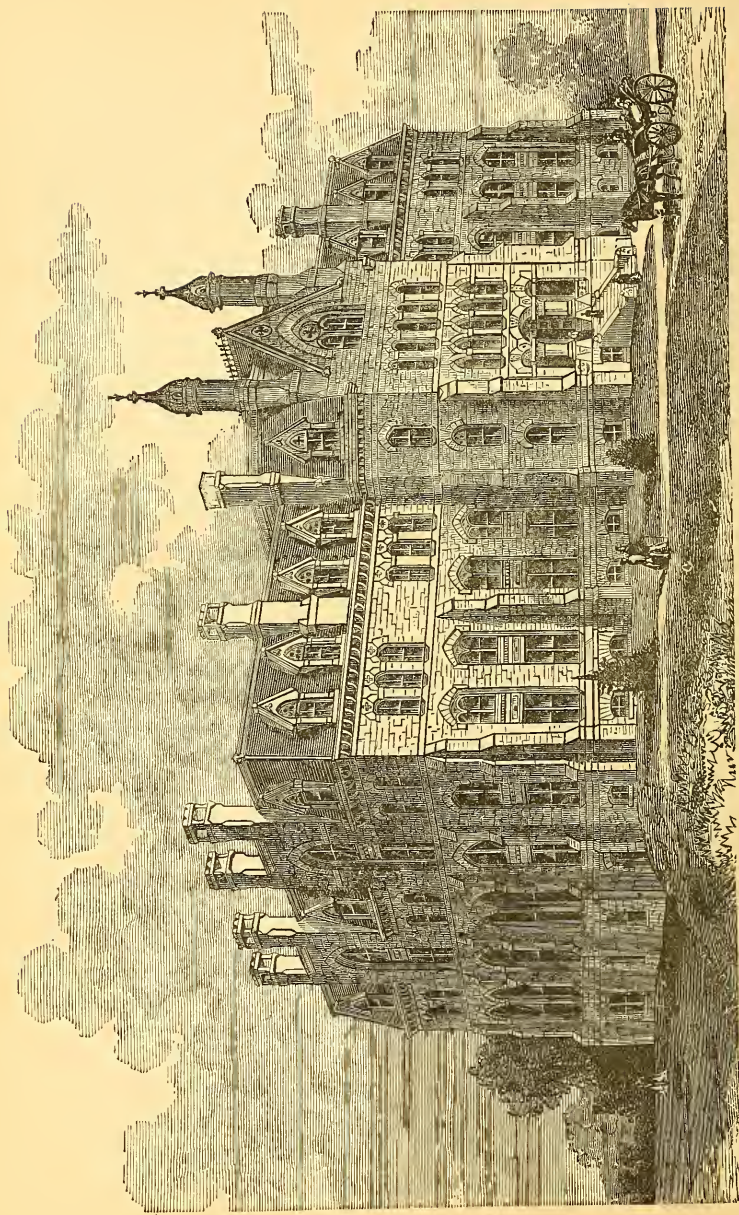
West Philadelphia, south, is replete with places of general interest. The grand edifice, with its cluster of beautiful buildings, now devoted to the use of the University at Pennsylvania, is the conspicuous object on the line of Darby road. The main University buildings rise from "Academical Hill," and presents to the eye a splendid specimen of modern collegiate Gothic architecture. The bids for this structure were received in March, 1871, and the contract was awarded to the Messrs. Struthers & Sons, for \$231,900. The building has a front of 260 feet on Locust street, and is three stories in height, exclusive of the basement. The wings are each 102 feet deep. The exterior walls are of serpentine stone, with coping, buttresses and gables of Ohio stone, surmounted by highly ornamental towers. The main entrance is through an ornate Gothic porch in the centre of the Locust street front, supported by columns of polished Aberdeen granite. The building is rendered imposing by its pavilions, recesses and towers, and is not, by any other in the world, excelled in the beauty of its outlines and proportions, or in its adaptability for the purposes of a grand scientific institution. It is the front of what is eventually to be a complete square of Gothic structures devoted to various uses. The medical department, facing Thirty-sixth street, between Spruce and Locust, while it has distinctive architectural features of its own, follows the main structure (for the accommodation of the department of arts,) in general style. In the basement is the laboratory; on the first floor two large lecture rooms; on the second

a general museum and an amphitheatre for six hundred students; and on the third, room for the study of operative surgery and for dissection. The Hospital building lies due south of the department of arts, on a plot of ground given to the institution, by the

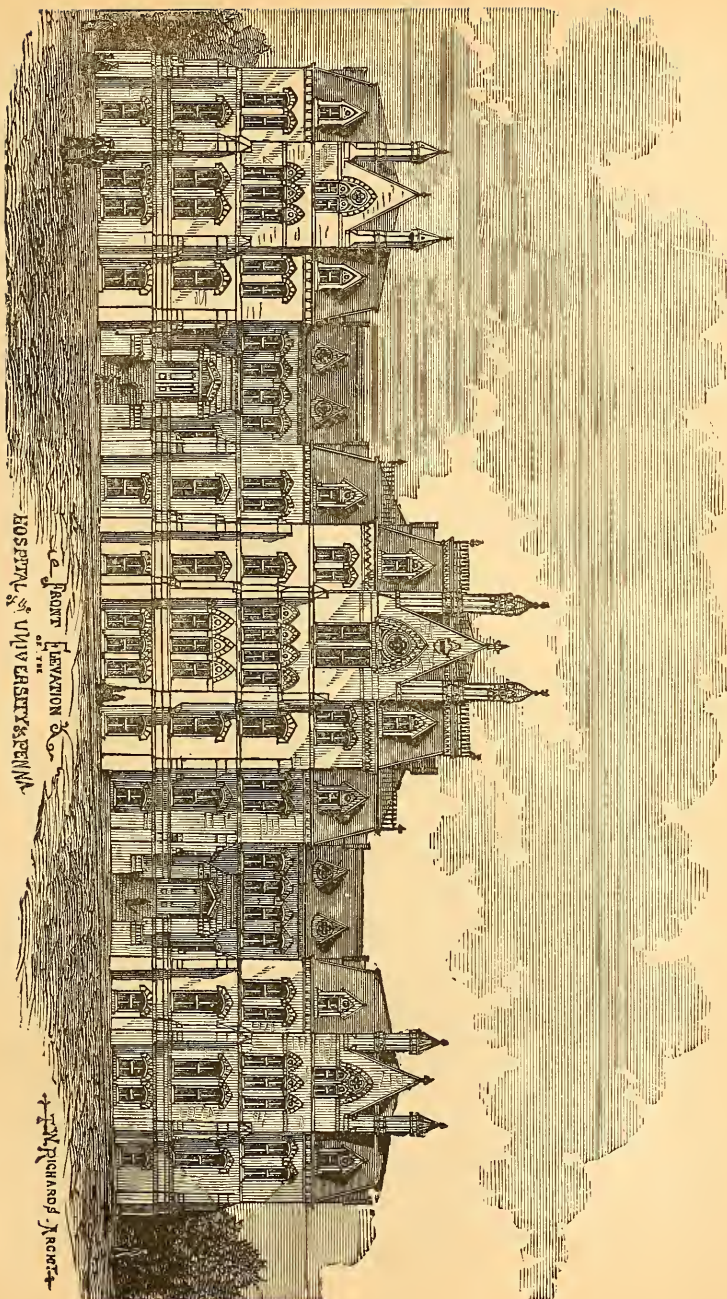
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLLEGIATE AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.



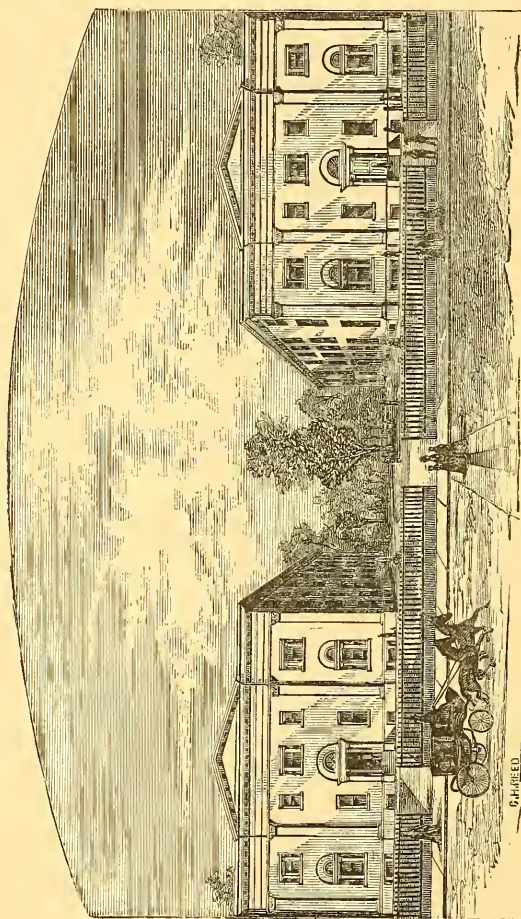
city, upon the condition that it maintained fifty free beds for the sick poor of the community. The State Legislature granted \$200,000 towards this charity, and private



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.



subscriptions were received to the amount of \$250,000. The hospital comprises, in design, a central building with six pavilions, each of which cost one hundred thousand dollars. The main structure and one pavilion, at a cost of \$200,000, have been erected and opened. It is contemplated to place on the remaining front of the square



OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, NINTH STREET ABOVE CHESTNUT, RECENTLY DEMOLISHED.

a library building in harmony with those already erected, and when this is completed over a million and a half will have been expended in providing this seat of one of the grandest universities in the world. As early as 1749 a subscription was started for the purpose of establishing an academy and charitable school in Philadelphia, and in 1750 they were opened, "for instruction in the Latin and English languages, and mathematics." The first literary honors were granted in 1755, under a charter secured that

year, giving to the institution the title, "The College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia," and authorizing it to confer degrees. In 1764 Dr. William Shippen, by a course of lectures upon anatomy, laid in this college the foundation of the first medical school in America, and he was in the following year appointed by the trustees Professor of that branch, Dr. John Morgan becoming Professor of the institutes of medicine. In 1768, Dr. Adam Kuhn became professor of botany; in 1769 Dr. Benjamin Rush was elected to the chemical chair, and Dr. Thomas Bond gave clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1779 a new charter, erecting the college into an university was granted by the Legislature, but through some disaffection the academy separated from it and remained a distinct institution until 1791, when both reunited, establishing the organization under which the University has achieved its present standing. The institution has an annually increasing attendance in its departments of arts, law, sciences and medicine, affording to the students of the latter the benefits of a rare anatomical and pathological museum, and of extensive facilities for clinical study. In order to preserve a memento of the past we present our readers with a view of the old buildings formerly owned and occupied by the University, on Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut streets. These structures were purchased by the United States Government to make room for the new Post Office building.

BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE,

—an extensive range of buildings for the accommodation of the poor, sick and insane of the city, lies just south of the University, and consists of four buildings, each five hundred feet long and three stories high, so arranged as to enclose a square. The main front is to the southeast, and is conspicuous for its elegant portico in the Tuscan order. Surrounding the institution is a large and well cultivated farm of 130 acres. The population of this immense almshouse averages 3000, 600 of whom are in the insane department, and 200 in the children's asylum. Philadelphia annually expends over four hundred thousand dollars for the support of this institution. The Philadelphia Hospital located here was established as early as 1732.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME,

for widows and single women,—a building which cost over \$100,000,—is situated at Fifty-eighth street and Greenway avenue. It will accommodate 200 persons, and is pleasantly situated, covering a large area of ground, and is well arranged for light and ventilation.

THE EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR BOYS,

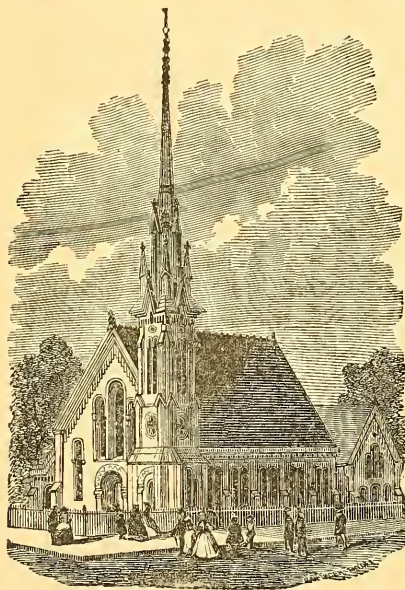
chartered in November, 1871, and intended for the reception of orphan and destitute white boys of all creeds, from 3 to 12 years of age, has its building in the centre of six acres of ground on Greenway avenue near Forty-ninth street. In the vestibule is to be seen a marble thus inscribed :—"This tablet is erected by the Trustees of the Educational Home for Boys, in grateful recognition of the generosity of Mary Gibson, a liberal benefactor of this Institution, as well as to perpetuate the memories of her uncle, James Bartram, and her great grandfather, John Bartram, the earliest native American botanist, and the founder of the first Botanical Garden on this continent,

upon whose lands this edifice is erected, 1872." This home is designed to be used in connection with the Lincoln Institution, No. 308 South Eleventh street, for the care and education of soldier orphan boys. At Maylandville, on the line of Darby Road, is the Home for Destitute Colored Children, where they can be afforded the comforts of a home and the rudiments of a simple education, and whence, at a suitable age, they may be indentured to respectable families in the country.

WOODLAND'S CEMETERY,

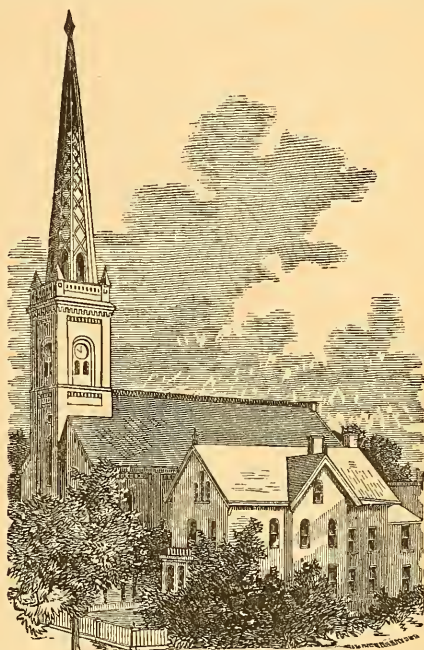
one of the most romantic spots within many miles of Philadelphia, fronts on Darby Road, south of Blockley, with a walled front along the Schuylkill. It covers 80 acres, and is filled with sturdy oaks, tall poplars and trees of every variety, from which it derives its name. It is said that there are trees in this cemetery which have no duplicates in any other section of the United States. The property was once that of William Hamilton, a well-known Philadelphian, who, shortly after the Revolution, erected upon the ground a splendid stone mansion which has withstood the ravages of time until the present day, and continues to be one of the features of beautiful "Woodlands." The Cemetery Company, incorporated in 1840, obtained the venerable Hamilton estate and commenced its adornment. Unlike most burial grounds, the visitor is not at its entrance confronted with mortuary decorations, or with any evidences of a grave-yard. The road winds for some distance through a vista of gigantic trees and carefully ornamented sward, and then for the first time opens to the vision a grand

perspective of polished monuments glistening through the foliage. There are here interred 7250 bodies, and among the prominent objects are: the marble shaft, inscribed with naval insignia, over the grave of Commodore David Porter; the grave of Admiral Stewart, who was nationally known as "Old Iron-side;" the monument to Lieutenant Greble, one of the earliest killed in the Rebellion; a towering shaft of granite over the remains of Courtland Saunders; the graves of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Major-General Birney, and Perrelli, the celebrated musician, the shaft with Gothic decorations over the grave of Dr. David Jayne. The most elaborate private monuments are that of William H. Moore, a pure Gothic structure, with tower and pinnacles and splendid network and tracery, and the mausoleum



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST PHILADELPHIA.
of the Drexel family, consisting of a white marble building, somewhat like a Grecian

temple, the rich cornice and pediment of which are supported by Doric columns. Within are niches which, upon the reception of bodies, are hermetically sealed up. There are quite a number of handsome churches in this neighborhood. Among others we might mention the First Baptist Church of West Philadelphia, at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut, the Catholic Church at Thirty-eighth and Chestnut, and the Berean Baptist Church at Fortieth and Chestnut streets. West Philadelphia contains an improvement which can, in its benefits, be realized but not seen. Mill Creek Sewer, along the bed of the creek of that name, is one of the largest, save Cohock-sink, which underlies the city proper and empties into the Delaware, in the country. It is 2650 feet long, 20 feet in diameter, drains an area of 5000 acres, and has the capacity for discharging into the Schuylkill three hundred thousand cubic feet of water per minute. The water finds its way through it at the rate of ten miles an hour. On the north side of Market street, above the Schuylkill, will be found the



BEREAN CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S DEPOT,

and just east of it a huge grain elevator, having a capacity for a million bushels of grain. The Mantua freight station daily witnesses a freight business which nowhere else in the world is to be seen. The tracks here have accommodations for ten thousand freight cars, and thousands are constantly in motion on their way to the Delaware front, to Jersey city, to the South via the Junction road which tunnels Market street, or to the West. Haverford, Lancaster, Westminster, Elm and Belmont avenues, which run to the county line through this section, are ornamented by handsome residences. A prominent object north of Market street, is the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

whose early history is closely identified with that of the venerable structure on Pine Street. The present institution was established and opened for the care of the Insane in 1841, and now consists of 113 acres of beautifully diversified lawn and gardens filled with shrubbery and surrounded by a high wall, and having on the most prominent elevations two buildings of cut stone. The principal building, consisting of a central

structure with wings, having Doric porticos and an imposing dome over one hundred feet high, was commenced in 1822, and was not finished until 1841. Since then another has been erected, and both, having separate pleasure grounds and inclosures, are respectively devoted to the care of male and female patients. The entire cost of these improvements was \$800,000. The institution is often called "Kirkbride's," from the name of the Physician-in-chief. A visit here, rendered easy by the Market street cars, will amply repay philanthropists and those susceptible to the charms of natural scenery. The main edifices are commodious and imposing in dimensions and architecture, and from their domes a delightful view of the distant city is opened to the eye. There are here about 400 insane persons. The institution does not receive idiots, and special arrangements must be made for the care of the epileptic.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL,

occupying the grounds and buildings, at Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets, given it by the late Courtland Saunders, and supported by an endowment fund, of which \$300,000 were given by the late John A. Brown, is an institution possessing great interest, and is worthy an inspection. The "Old Man's Home," is a short distance to the north, on Thirty-ninth street, and consists of a large building in the midst of spacious grounds, "for the shelter and care of old and infirm men."

Dr. Kearsley, who designed the State House and Old Christ Church, founded by his will, in 1798,

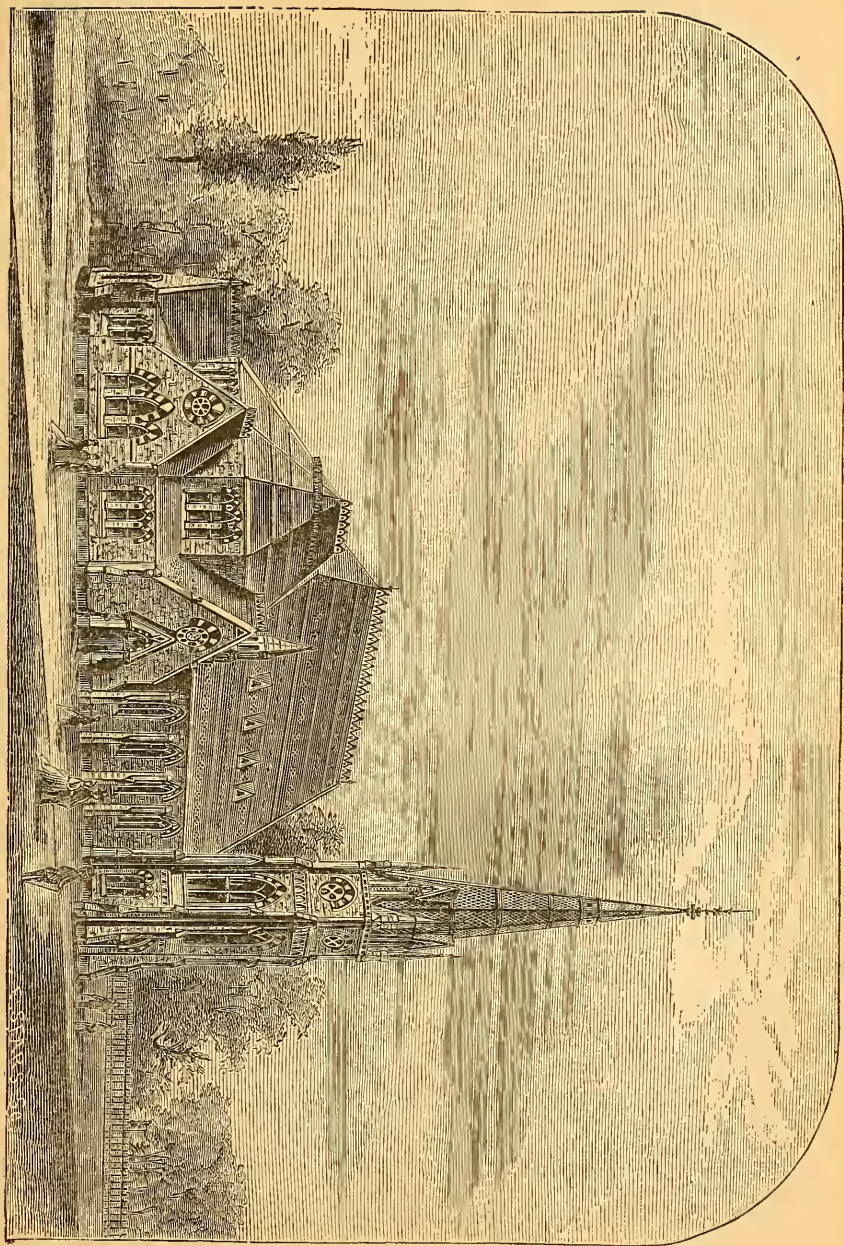
CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL,

which stands near the Park limits, on Belmont avenue, "for the relief of indigent females of the Episcopal church." Large donations were made by Joseph Dobbins of South Carolina, including the square between Spruce, Pine, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, which was sold for \$180,000, and at his death, in 1804, at Charleston, he bequeathed "all his estate, real and personal, consisting of 126 shares in the Bank of South Carolina, together with other property amounting to about \$60,000, to the poor and distressed widows supported by the bounty of Dr. Kearsley, in Christ Church Hospital." The institution was first opened at No. 111 Arch street, subsequently located on Cherry street, and finally removed to the elegant brown stone edifice which now adorns Belmont avenue.

ST. JOHN'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

located west of the Hospital for the Insane, occupies a fine brown stone edifice in the Tudor Gothic style, having an extreme length of 230 feet, and consisting of a central structure surmounted by a turret and cross, and wings. There are here about two hundred orphans who are under the charge of seventeen Sisters of St. Joseph. Adjoining it is Cathedral Cemetery. The Orphan Society of Philadelphia, organized in 1814, and incorporated in 1816, has for its aim the rescue from ignorance, vice and idleness of destitute, helpless and unprotected children. In 1818 a building at Race and Eighteenth streets was erected and occupied, and was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th of January, 1822, twenty-three of its inmates perishing in the flames. A new building was reared and occupied until a few years back, when the

FLETCHER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HESTONVILLE.



institution removed to its present place of abode at Haddington. The site of the Asylum is on the brow of a hill, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. It fronts towards the east, on Sixty-fourth street, above Lansdown avenue. Its cost was nearly \$70,000. Among the other noticeable benevolent institutions in West Philadelphia are the Burd Orphan Asylum, on the Delaware County Line, three miles west of Market street bridge; and the Industrial Home for Blind Women, at Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, "for friendless and homeless blind women, in which work is furnished."

THE SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES' BORROMEO, incorporated in 1848, under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of Missions, is located at Overbrook Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is constructed of light gray stone from the Westlake quarries, near Media, and is in the Italian style of architecture, having on the main, or southeastern front, a main edifice with wings running from it and ending in two ornamental corner structures. A magnificent dome, with lantern and cross, surmounts the principal building, and at the end of each wing rises a belvedere, or small tower, each supporting a gilded cross. The entire front is 384 feet in length, and the depth 288. In the rear is a beautiful chapel, arranged in the style and with all the appointments of a cathedral, affording facilities for training the students in all the forms and ceremonies observed by the Roman Catholic church. The cost of this conspicuous improvement was \$350,000.

One of the most beautiful churches to be found in the neighborhood of West Philadelphia is that at Hestonville, erected by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. We give an engraving of this truly ornamental edifice, on another page.

XI.—THE SUBURBS.

SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA is everywhere charming. From the Delaware to the Schuylkill, embracing Bridesburg, Tacony, Holmesburg, Frankford, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Roxborough and Manayunk, the scenery of woodland and lawns and romantic glens, is everywhere enriched by beautiful villas and neat dwellings, where monotony is broken by gardens and shrubbery. At Bridesburg, through which Frankford creek runs to the river, we find

A GREAT NATIONAL MANUFACTORY OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR. Here are made millions of metallic cartridges, not only for this but other countries, and here we find, remote from all other buildings, one of the largest powder magazines in the country. In the lawn which decorates the approach to the arsenal, are arranged many trophies of the Mexican war, and in a building some distance back of it is a museum of arms, in which everything in the shape of a gun, from the old flint-lock musket to the Remington rifle, is to be seen. Near the Delaware front are located the extensive machine works established in 1810, by Alfred Jenks, now enclosing a hollow square and covering an area of almost 200,000 square feet. This was the first regular

manufactory of cotton machinery built in the country, and it is now the most extensive and important, employing nearly a thousand men. Near this, on the river, is

THE NEW HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

which, when completed, will cost nearly a million and a half. It is for the confinement of paupers able to work, and for men and women convicted of misdemeanors. The building is of brown stone and the main design resembles the letter Y, the stem forming the principal edifice, containing a fine chapel, and the wings forming the angle. When finished, there will be three additional wings upon each side of the central structure, affording accommodations, in cells, for about 1500 inmates.

Frankford is important in the world of cotton and woolen manufactures. It is covered with large mills, employing thousands of hands, which are noisy with the whirr and crash of machinery.

CEDAR HILL CEMETERY,

with its soldiers' monument, is an attractive spot. The Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of their reason, which is located on Adam street, was founded in 1815, and has been ever since under the careful supervision of the Society of Friends. The buildings, in the centre of pleasant grounds, are plain but commodious, and contain now 90 unfortunates, who are supported by donations and regular subscriptions.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE JEWISH ASSOCIATIONS,

on Olney road, in the 23d ward, rises from a tract of land which embraces 15 acres, and produces an abundance of fruit and vegetables of great variety. The building is 196 feet long and 45 deep, and is somewhat irregular in plan, being an adaptation of an old structure with the addition of a new one. It is used as a home for the aged and infirm, and as a hospital. The entire cost was \$85,000. The style of architecture is pleasing, while no element of usefulness has been overlooked for the sake of mere ornament.

GERMANTOWN

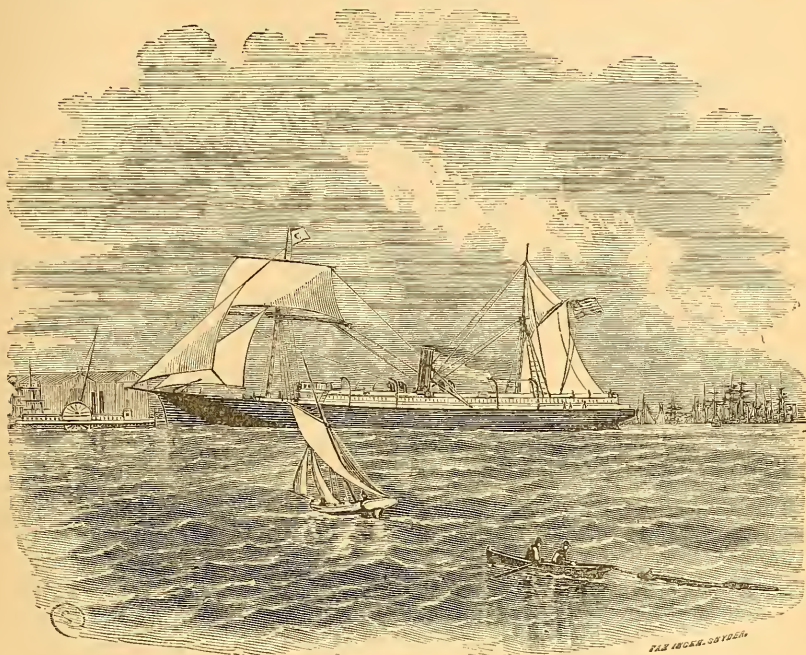
is the principal and the most attractive of Philadelphia's numerous suburban districts. Its location is high and healthy, and the natural beauty of its topography, and its distance from the bustle and commotion of city life, have drawn thither many families of wealth and distinction, who have filled it with splendid mansions. The leading approaches to it, by the road having its name, one of the oldest turnpikes in this section, and by the Germantown Branch of the Reading Railroad, lie through a delightful country of hill, valley and slight stretches of plain. The residences along Main street, Shoemaker, Church and Rittenhouse lanes, will charm the observer by their variety from the simple brick to the villa more pretentious, with its vine-covered verandahs, bay windows, mansard roofs and sloping lawns combining the highest effects of the gardener's skill. But Germantown's rural location does not, as the reader might suppose, carry with it the usual concomitants of a country seat, cheaper rents and cheaper food; on the contrary, they are as dear, and, in many respects, dearer than in the central sections of the built-up city. Relative to its history, we learn that the first settlement of Germantown was made in 1683, and that in 1689 the borough was

resort to the local sportsmen,—a long, black trestle-work, and a confusion of spars. This is Port Richmond, the great coal shipping depot of the Reading Railroad Company. There are 21 shipping docks, having a total length of 15,000 feet, and capable of accommodating, at one time, 250 vessels and boats. There are 23 shipping piers, having a total length of four miles and a quarter, and covered with ten and a half miles of single railroad track, in addition to the twenty-two miles of track which connect them with each other and the main lines. Upon these piers are run the cars, and by means of their trap-doors, the coal that has been placed in them at the mines is dropped through schutes, 169 feet long, into the holds of vessels for transportation to other sections. The storage capacity of the piers is 175,000 tons, and 2000 men are employed in effecting daily shipments of over 30,000 tons. The company employ in its enormous coal trade, among the hundreds of other vessels, six fine iron steam colliers, and it is now establishing a yard in the vicinity of the wharves, for the purpose of building enough more to make a fleet of fifty. The value of its works and property situated here is nearly four millions of dollars. Passing the establishment of I. P. Morris & Co., who give constant employment to six hundred men in the manufacture of steam engines, we reach William Cramp & Son's ship yards. These are, perhaps, the most extensive in the United States, the clear water front being over eight hundred feet. During the war this firm was extensively employed in the construction of vessels of war, and one of its most distinguished achievements was the *New Ironsides*, which, after rendering such conspicuous service at Charleston and Fort Fisher, and elsewhere along the coast, was burned to the water's edge while moored at League Island. The four powerful iron steamers of the American line, each of 3100 tons and 1800 horse-power engines, were here built and successfully launched. From the moment this commercial enterprise was started, a new era in the iron ship-building trade opened in this country, with its seat on the Delaware. It is now conducted with spirit and success, and to a degree which, if all the statistics could be obtained, would astonish the country. Within a year, vessels of over 6000 tons, and ranking first in size of all the merchant vessels of the world, and second only in dimensions to the *Great Eastern*, which is occupied in special service, have been successfully launched on this river. Below, Neafie & Levy's yards and shops appear, and then conspicuous the stand-pipe of the Delaware water works, which supply the northeastern section of the city. From this point we have a succession of rolling mills and forges, emitting great volumes of smoke, and employing thousands of men. Below Laurel street, running to Noble, are the vast lumber wharves, where nearly two hundred and fifty million feet are annually disposed of, not including a hundred million in laths, shingles and pickets. The principal trade done here is local, but a considerable quantity of lumber is exported to the West Indies and South America.

THE MORGUE,

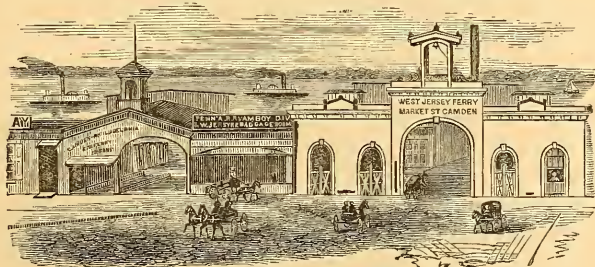
where are received bodies of the unknown or unclaimed dead, is at the foot of Noble street. Here are held, by the Coroner of the county, inquests in all cases of violent death, whether from a fall or an assassin's blow. Now we begin to encounter the

coastwise shipping; the Ericsson Line, of ten large sized propellers, running to Baltimore and New York; Clyde's Line, with all possible coastwise ramifications, and



CLYDE STEAMER LEAVING PORT.

comprising under one ownership over 60 fine steamers; the Lorillard's steamers, and between Arch and Chestnut streets, the wharves of a number of fine river boats, among which the *Edwin Forrest*, *Twilight* and *John A. Warner* are the most noticeable.



MARKET STREET FERRY.

At the foot of Market street we have the principal ferry to Camden, five minutes being the allotted time for crossing the river.

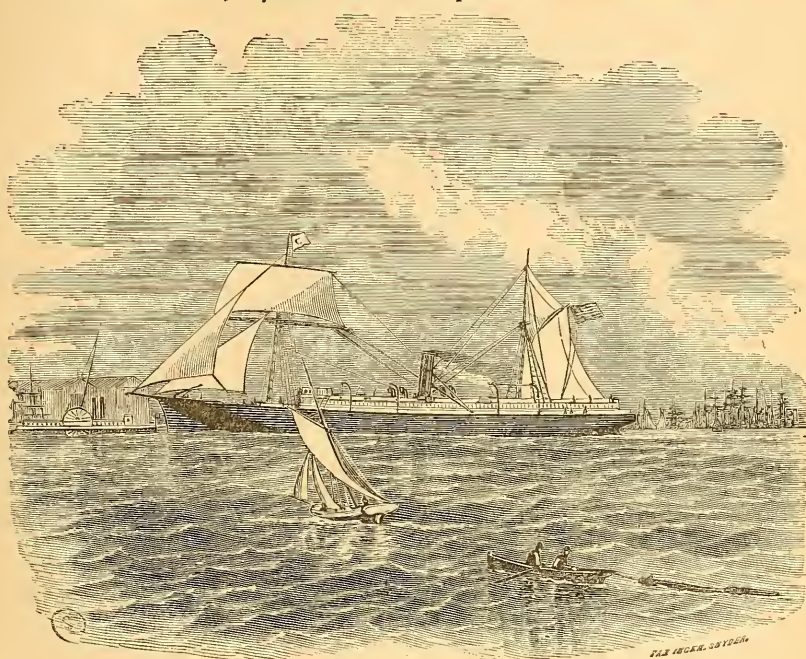
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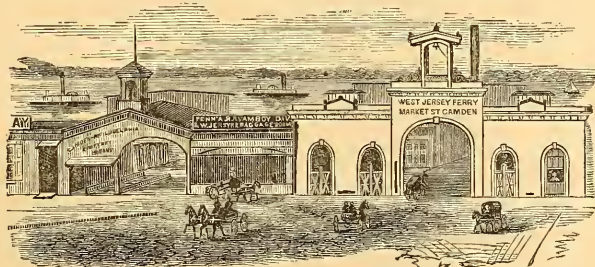
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The Pennsylvania Railroad has recently completed an improvement of vast im-

portance to the city. It has, crossing the extreme lower section, tracks connecting the Delaware at Greenwich Point and Washington Avenue with its freight stations in West Philadelphia. Delaware avenue, or that fronting immediately upon the river having been widened, south of Walnut street, by authority of Councils, the company has extended its tracks from Washington avenue north upon the newly-enlarged thoroughfare and into a huge depot. The character of this enterprise will be understood when we say that cars can be loaded in any portion of the West, Northwest, Southwest or South and transported to the wharves of the Delaware without an article in them being touched; and when arrived they are only within a few yards of the vessels that may be required to convey their contents to other points.

Below this point appear the oyster boats which daily bring thousands of bushels of the palatable mollusk from the lower Delaware, and the coves of the Chesapeake; and the wharves of the Southern Mail Steamship Company, and of the Albany, Providence and Boston Lines. You may wish to know something of this spot of verdure in the middle of the Delaware. That is

SMITH'S ISLAND,

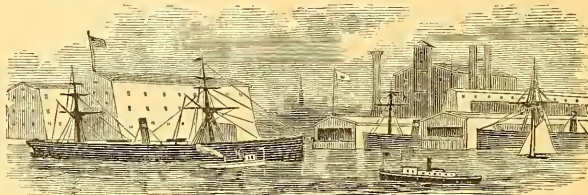
and that little double-hulled craft, the *John Smith*, will convey you thither for a moiety. Here a summer-garden, with variegated lights; the refreshing cup and invigorating bath and a side show, woo the young and old after the day's labor. The point south of it, and separated by the Ferry Channel, is

WINDMILL ISLAND,

taking its name from a windmill which John Harding constructed upon it in 1746. There is at the southernmost extremity a weak imitation of Smith's elysium. The massive sugar refinery of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., at the foot of Bainbridge street, is one of the most noticeable objects along the river. At the foot of Christian street and Washington avenue are the great docks of the

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINE STEAMERS.

The former consists of six vessels, the *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Illinois*, *Abbottsford* and *Kenilworth*, and has a weekly departure for Queenstown, with cargoes averaging two hundred thousand dollars in value. The latter line has a number of its vessels still in the stocks, with only two, the *Nederland* and *Vaderland*, in operation, their port of destination in Europe being Antwerp. Back of these docks is the



NAVY YARD AND DOCK OF AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Elevator, having a capacity of nearly a half million bushels of grain, with excellent facilities for shipment. Our view of the Delaware presents these

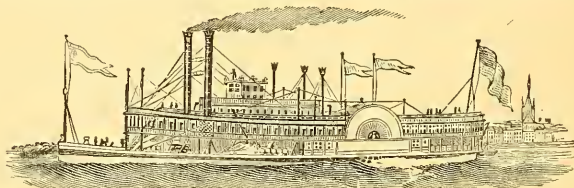
wharves, a steamer approaching them, and the lofty ship-houses of the Navy Yard. This yard, which covers 18 acres, was purchased by the Government in 1801, for \$37,500. It has admirably supplied the needs of the country, and is now valued at two millions,—a very good investment in real estate. By Act of Assembly, of 1818, no street is to be cut through it while used as a naval depot, and in that year it was enclosed by the present wall, which separates it from the surrounding district. The most prominent objects are the two ship-houses. The main one is 270 feet long, 103, feet high, and 85 feet wide. Its associate is 210 feet long, 80 feet high, and 70 feet wide. In these some of the finest vessels ever sent out under the American flag were built, and not one failed from bad construction or inferior material. It has been well said, “the history of the Yard has been a succession of successes.” Many of the principal vessels now in service were built here, as were many of the grand old “ships-of-the-line,” in use before iron-clads were conceived, among them being the *Pennsylvania*, 120 guns, 3241 tons, in 1837; the *North Carolina*, 84 guns, 2635 tons, in 1820; the *Wabash*, (still in service,) 40 guns, 3200 tons, in 1855; the *Princeton*, celebrated in her day as the swiftest vessel, and for her service at Vera Cruz, and now a receiving ship; the *Arctic*, memorable for her connection with the Kane Expedition, and the *Congress*, which conveyed the last exploring party to the ice-bound regions of the North. Among the improvements at the Yard are moulding lofts, for modelling ships of war, which are the largest in the country. The basin, into which vessels for repair are admitted, is 350 feet long, 226 wide, and enclosed, except on the river front, by a wall of granite. This work, which was commenced in 1849, was completed by Colonel Burnett, United States Engineer, at a cost of \$400,000. There is in use here a huge sectional floating dock, which was towed to the Navy Yard in 1852, after a service of nine years at the Brooklyn Yard. It consists of nine sections, having a total length of 270 feet, and can support the largest vessels, being sunk under them and rising with the burden as the water is pumped out of their compartments. The cost of this dock was half a million. The Government is now making preparations for the complete removal of the Yard to League Island. There is at the Yard, upon one of the docks, [1875] the famous old frigate *Constitution*, whose successful engagements with and escapes from the British while under the command of Hull, Decatur and Stewart, have rendered her dear to the American heart.

LEAGUE ISLAND,

lying directly south of and separated by the “Back Channel” from the peninsula upon which the city is built, was a gift by Philadelphia to the Government, for the purposes of a naval station. This was at a time when the Government, with a grand array of monitors on hand, was casting about for a fresh water depot to store them, salt water with its inseparable concomitant of barnacles being exceedingly injurious to iron plates. The Island is now being improved in accordance with the promise made at the time of the transfer of its title from the city. It covers 600 acres, and when extensions, permitted by the Port Wardens’ line and now contemplated, are made, the station will have a front of nearly three miles on the Delaware, with an average depth of water

of 25 feet. Machinery halls have been erected, basins have been made, and large graving and floating docks are in the design of improvements now being carried out. The "Back Chammel" is filled with monitors, the majority of which, planned for inlet service on the South Atlantic coast, and just completed when the war closed, are light draft and comparatively small in size. Moored along the Delaware front are a number of the iron-clads which participated in the assaults on Forts Sumpter and Fisher, and at Mobile, and the famous old ship-of-the-line *St. Louis*, memorable for running into Trieste with open ports and decks cleared for action, and demanding the release, by the Austrian Government, of Martin Kotza, a naturalized American, who had been detained for military service. The release was made in the presence of the Austrian Navy, and the *St. Louis* withdrew in triumph from the port. She is now used as a receiving ship. There is on the Island an "infant school," consisting of nine and fifteen-inch guns, some weighing twelve tons, and throwing a thousand pound ball.

River steamboats, of handsome construction, will be seen gliding up and down the Delaware river, at all hours of the day, freighted with passengers residing in towns on



RIVER STEAMBOAT.

the Delaware banks, or with Philadelphians in pursuit of business, or seeking health from the cool breezes of the river.

The marshy shores of Mud Island are to be seen to the south from the new Naval station.

FORT MIFFLIN

throws up at its lower end a range of frowning parapets over which peep the black muzzles of parrot guns and huge columbiads, commanding the river in all directions. In 1773 this defence, then a mere earthwork, was first constructed, and for many years was known only as the "Mud Fort." On October 22d and 23d, 1777, the British made a terrific attack upon it, by land and water, assaulting the fort at Redbank, at the same time, but were defeated in both instances. The *Augusta*, a 64-gun frigate, the flag ship of the British fleet, grounded here, was set on fire and exploded with terrific fatality. One hundred and fifty men were killed, or blown into the water and drowned. The hull of this frigate was raised in 1870, and it is yet to be seen drawn up on the bank at Gloucester, together with the relics found in it.

Farther down, on Tinicum Island,—a distance of eleven miles from the city,—is

THE LAZARETTO AND QUARANTINE STATION.

It is pleasantly located, having a large central building with wings, and an extensive tract of land surrounding, which is partly cultivated. Here all vessels entering the port are visited; and all cases of malignant or contagious diseases are removed to the

Lazaretto Hospital, and the vessel bringing them is quarantined for purification. Beyond, towards the bay, you find the extensive ship-building town of Chester, and the prosperous city of Wilmington. The river widens, gradually, as it flows onward and becomes one of the most magnificent in the world.

XIII.—THE SCHUYLKILL FRONT



RETREATING, and re-approaching League Island, you enter the mouth of the Schuylkill River, a name given by the early Dutch navigators, and is said to express the idea of a hidden river, from the fact that its junction with the Delaware River is not discernable in ascending the latter. A very important improvement, and one of much interest to the city commerce, is being made by the International Steamship Co., along the shore above Girard Point. This improvement consists, in fact, of a wharf 500 feet long and 250 feet wide, with lateral docks capable of berthing four first-class steamships, or twelve ordinary grain vessels, at one time, and with 25 feet of water at low tide. In the centre of the wharf stands an immense grain elevator, 130 feet high, 200 feet deep and 100 feet wide, there being used in its construction over a million bricks, ten thousand tons of iron, and over five hundred thousand feet of lumber. It contains twelve elevating machines, each with a capacity for unloading and delivering into the hold of vessels 4500 bushels of grain an hour. This wharf and elevator are connected directly with the southern extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and cars loaded in Minnesota or Kansas can be run directly up to the vessels which are to receive their grain. The cost of this enterprise was \$700,000, and the end is not yet, for the wharf is soon to be extended to a total length of 1000 feet. Looking up over the bend of the river, the long retort house and huge gasometer of

POINT BREEZE GAS WORKS

loom into sight. The former is 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 60 feet high, while the great storage tank,—said to be the largest in the world,—consists of a sheet iron drum, 160 feet in diameter, 95 feet in height, and is capable of holding 1,800,000 cubic feet of gas. Stretching beyond and around this section are the great coal oil refineries, with the facilities for exporting nearly an hundred millions of gallons a year. Philadelphia's trade in crude and refined petroleum is enormous and rapidly increasing. The Schuylkill, after passing north of the Naval Asylum, will be found lined with stone and marble wharves, which are at all times covered with sand-stones, of all colors, granite, native and imported marbles for statuary and decoration.

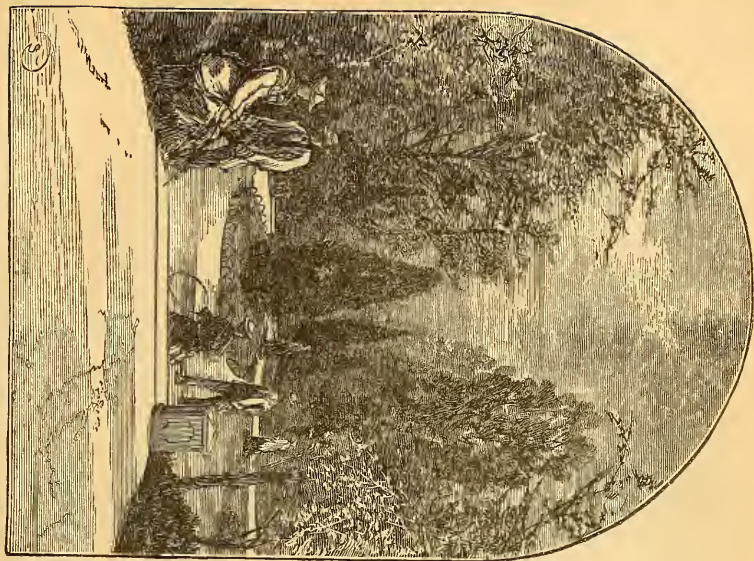
THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS

cover that square bounding the east side of the Schuylkill, which lies just north of Market street. The city was first supplied from them in 1835, since which time very great improvements have been made. There are in daily operation nearly 900 retorts, and the surrounding holders have a capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. At Point Breeze there are 240 clay and 288 iron retorts. The capacity of the entire works five million cubic feet of gas for every 24 hours.

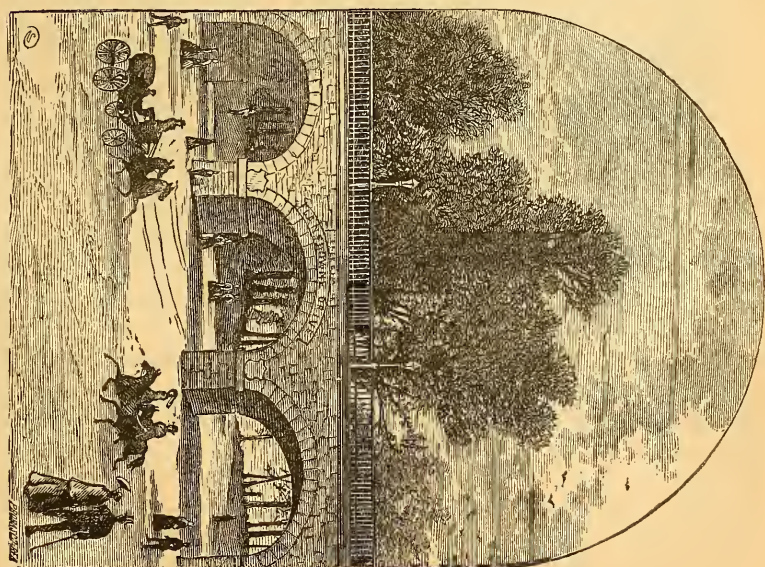
XIV.—FAIRMOUNT PARK.



FAIRMOUNT PARK, still in the childhood of its progress, has become already a remarkable achievement. Its opening was a revelation of unsuspected beauty, and its development a source of gratification to hundreds of thousands of visitors. Philadelphia is surrounded with delightful environs; but Nature seems to have been most prodigal with her charms within the boundaries of the Park. To all who choose to pass its portals, there are walks and drives miles after miles in extent, which lead through scences of unsurpassed loveliness. The surface exhibits every picturesque variation, presenting contours smooth and broken, covered



EAST TERRACE, LEMON HILL.



ENTRANCE AT EGLESFIELD.

with stately trees, and watered by brooks which flash through lawns and break into cascades in the depths of ravines. When equal means shall have been applied to the



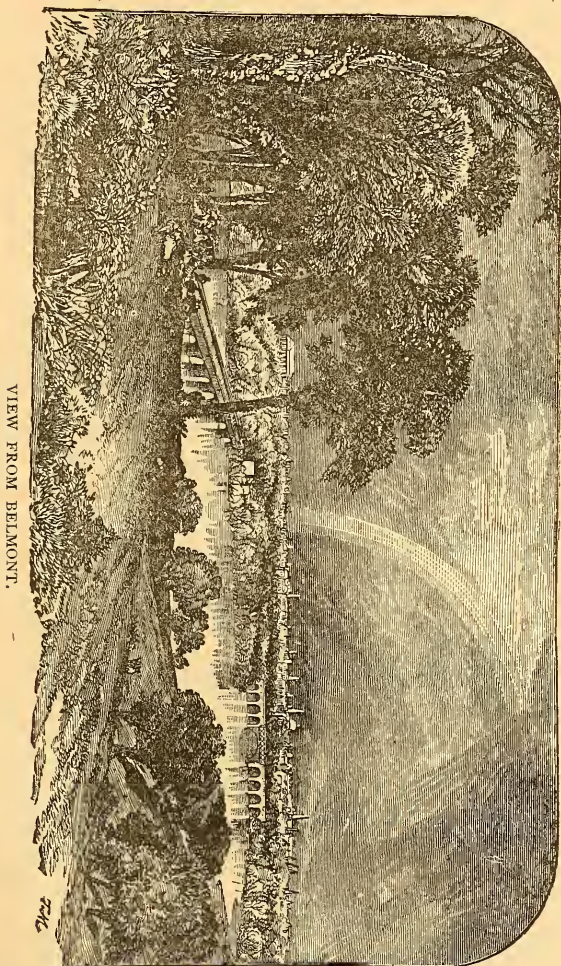
MONSTROUS PINES, WEST PARK.

water works which have now become known all over the world. Apropos of this important department, we give the reader a sketch.

In the early days of Philadelphia, the supply of water came from pumps and wells. Benjamin Franklin first called the attention of the citizens to the necessity of obtaining it from some other source. This was just after the city had been visited by the yellow fever; and in his will, dated June 23, 1789, he said, with reference to his bequest to the city: "and having considered that the covering of the ground plot of the city with buildings and pavements, which carry off most of the rain and prevent its soaking into the earth to renew and purify the springs, whence the water must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, (as I find has happened in old cities,) I recommend that at the end of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation of the city employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds, in bringing, by pipes, the water of the Wissahickon into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants." It seems that the matter rested in abeyance until 1797, when Councils were first brought to

embellishment of Fairmount to those lavished upon the parks of the old world, it will, in magnificence, excel them all. The dimensions of this resort will be best understood by a comparison. Epping Forrest, Essex County, England, has 12,000 acres; the Prater, at Vienna, 5120 acres; Windsor Forest, Berks County, England, 3800 acres; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 2991 acres; Richmond Park, Surrey County, England, 2468 acres; Bois de Bologne, Paris, 2158 acres; Hampton Court, Surrey County, England, 1842 acres; Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1752 acres; Petit Parc, Versailles, 1280 acres; Central Park, New York, 843 acres. The original portion of our Park was Fairmount, upon which, it is said, William Penn "had his eye, but not his heart," and its use as a public resort is almost contemporary with the construction of the

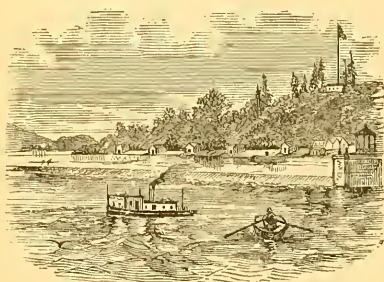
consider a plan. In 1798 they entered into a contract with B. H. Latrobe to build the works, and a basin was constructed in the Schuylkill at the foot of Chestnut street, the bottom of which was three feet below low tide mark. From this basin the water was pumped into another, and thence admitted into a subterranean canal, six feet in its



diameter, and flowing into a well 39 feet deep. From here the water was raised into a brick tunnel, 3144 feet in length, which passed along Chestnut street to Broad, and up Broad to Centre Square Engine House, standing upon the spot which is now to be the court-yard of the New City Hall. This engine-house, sometimes called the "Pepper-box," was a fine building of marble, with two porticos and a large dome.

Here again the water was pumped from cisterns into tanks, and distributed, by means of bored logs, throughout the city. The engines and boilers were crude, but quite effective. The levers, beams, fly-wheels and pumps were all made of wood; the boiler, even, was of wood, in the shape of a ponderous oak-plank box, covered with iron straps, and securely bolted. The fire box, of iron, was set in at one end. Imperfect as it was, the engine at the Centre Square house pumped 1,474,000 gallons every 24 hours. It was the fourth built in the United States. In 1811, Mr. Frederick Graeff, who projected the present works, recommended Fairmount as the best location for distributing a supply of water, and in 1819 the dam was built, being 1300 feet long, and in some places sunk to a depth of thirty feet below low tide mark. A range of marble pumping houses, since almost entirely changed, was constructed at the foot of Fairmount, and breast-wheels were introduced, which, driven by water, raised water to the basins upon the hill. The old Centre Square works were abandoned, and by an accident in 1870, the old Chestnut street tunnel, which had long been forgotten, was discovered, and is now utilized as a culvert. At an immense outlay the city has improved the original works at Fairmount, and erected additional pumping houses at Belmont, Roxborough and other points on the Schuylkill, and on the Delaware. The department is of huge proportions. During the year 1873, combined, they pumped *over fourteen billion gallons of water*, granting an average supply to the city of more than forty million gallons per day. There are laid 585½ miles of mains, and additions are constantly being made. Some of the engines are of the most ponderous build and power, the leading one being at the Spring Garden works, which has a capacity of ten million gallons every twenty-four hours. The annual receipts from water rents are about one million dollars, while the expenditures are half a million more. At a cost of two millions, a vast storage reservoir, capable of holding seven hundred and fifty million gallons, is now being constructed in the East Park. Such is the character of the department after an existence of seventy-five years.

Realizing that, for years to come, the Schuylkill in the city would continue the main source of supply, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, under the authority and



VIEW FROM BELOW THE DAM.

with the means granted by the city, aided extensively by the liberality of holders of property, commenced the rapid enlargement of the Park along that stream, in order to securely maintain it from the encroachments of factories, whose refuse emptied into it would render the water impure. Now this splendid resort stretches for miles on either side of the river, embracing upland and valley, meadow and ravine, and extending a long distance back of the river's banks. Fairmount, with its basins and its terraces; its winding walks, its fountains and its flowers; its works, where the heavy rumble and jar of the pumps mingle with the splash of the water that pours in a broad,

even, glistening sheet over the dam; Fairmount, opening first to the visitor who hastens out from the heat, the noise and the cares of the city, presents a charmingly refreshing picture to the eye, whose attractions are unfading. As you enter, from the Green street gate, you will notice a plain, white, rough-cast building, before which a fountain, standing in the centre of a large pool, throws up a dozen jets of water. This is the Art Gallery, and among its treasures are three paintings which will always be celebrated. They are Ferdinand Pauwel's "New Republic," symbolizing the past and future of this nation; Benjamin West's "Christ Rejected," and Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg." These are all huge canvasses. The latter was painted by order of the Legislature, at a cost of \$30,000. One of the most finished and beautiful of Mr. Rothermel's productions is here to be seen in the painting of the "Christian Martyrs in the Roman Amphitheatre."



GENERAL VIEW NEAR THE GREEN STREET ENTRANCE

Following the main promenade which leads to the interior beauties of the Park, we reach what for some distance has been conspicuous,—Lincoln's Monument. This fine bronze was modelled by Randolph Rogers, in Rome, and cast at Munich. Its entire cost was \$33,000, and the ceremonies of the unveiling, in the presence of fifty thousand persons, took place on September 22d, 1870, the anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation. The martyred President is represented sitting in a cushioned



LINCOLN'S MONUMENT.

chair holding in his right hand a quill pen and in his left a scroll,—the immortal proclamation. The face is an excellent likeness and the posture is easy and natural. The figure is colossal in size, measuring, as it is, 9 feet and 6 inches in height, and if represented standing, in the same proportions, would be 11 feet high. It is raised upon a granite base, upon the sides of which appear these inscriptions: "To Abraham Lincoln, from a grateful people," on the south face; on the east, "Let us here highly resolve that the government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the face

of the earth;" on the north, "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the states in rebellion, are, and henceforth shall be, free;" and on the west face, "With malice towards none, with charity towards all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in." The monument stands

at the foot of Lemon Hill, at the junction of the main with the river drive, on a broad plateau and in the centre of picturesque surroundings.

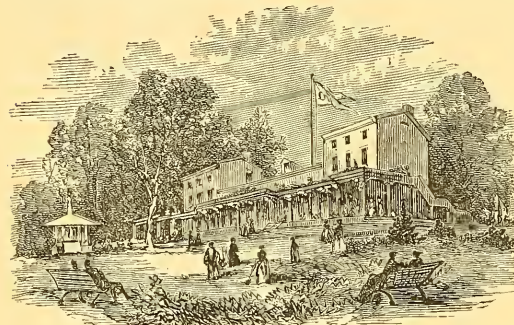
From this point the Park sweeps along the winding river to the mouth of the Wissahickon, embracing, too, the banks of that stream as far as the county line. All



STEAMBOAT LANDING, ROCKLAND.

this magnificent area was once divided into country seats, and many of the original names are still retained, such as Sedgeley, The Cliffs, Fountain Green, Harleigh, Rockland and Strawberry Mansion. Robert Morris, the great Colonial financier, lived at Lemon Hill; and Rockland has become celebrated for the free excursions of poor children, which repeatedly take place in the summer-time; while Strawberry Mansion, the central

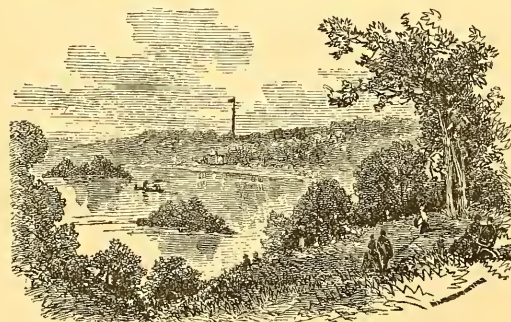
object in the great East Park, has become one of the most popular resorts of the



STRAWBERRY MANSION.

people. It rises from a high plateau, starting abruptly from the Schuylkill which curves at its foot. The position commands a magnificent perspective of the river and the surrounding country. Under the proprietorship of its present incumbent, Mr. Grimm, this very picturesque and healthful retreat has been

furnished with every means and appliance for the refreshment of all comers. The



LOOKING FROM STRAWBERRY MANSION.

stabling is ample, and the comfort of travellers has been duly remembered. Standing at the brow of the hill and looking northwest through a long vista of romantic scenery, the mills and dwellings of the Fall's village come into view; below, the white monuments in West Laurel Hill and South Laurel Hill

show their glistening shafts through the foliage; across you see Belmont, the flag from

the distant concourse at George's Hill, and beyond all this the dim maze of spires of the distant city. Splendid drives circle around the hill, and nicely graded walks lead to the springs and gullies. The old mansion has been remodelled into a fine hotel, well ordered and well kept. Before the river front is placed the orchestra stand, and here, in the pleasant summer evenings, the people assemble in large numbers to enjoy their ices and listen to the music.

The river road sweeps by Laurel Hill,—one of the most beautiful of American cemeteries. The main entrance is from Ridge avenue, through a building of brown stone, having a splendid corridor of Doric columns.

At the entrance the visitor finds himself upon the threshold of a scene of unrivalled loveliness, having before him a beautifully undulating surface covered with a forest of marble and granite shafts. Just inside the gate is Thom's celebrated group of "Old Mortality," and, a little beyond, an obelisk marking the resting place of Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant. This monument was erected by the Mercantile Library Company, in 1843, "in gratitude for the enduring benefit of his invention." Near it is the soapstone slab which was placed over his grave in 1749. Following the road we reach a Gothic chapel, and from this point encounter, rapidly, monuments of exceeding beauty and interest. Here are to be seen the memorials of General Twiggs, who fell at Mexico; General Hugh Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton, and whose remains were transferred from Christ Church-yard, in 1840, with unusual pomp and ceremony; John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat; Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Commodore Hull, whose tomb is modelled after that of Scipio's, at Rome. Here repose the ashes of that gallant hero, who, by his triumph in the *Constitution*, over the *Guerriere*, on the 19th of August, 1812, "became the precursor of that series of victories which immortalized the Navy of the United States." In the adjoining lot sleeps Commodore A. Murray, and east from his grave is the monument to the memory of Stephen Decatur Lavalette, U. S. N. The shaft to the yellow fever victims rises prominently to view. It is inscribed: "In memory of the doctors, druggists and nurses who volunteered to aid the sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and died in the discharge of their duties." The Godey family vault, in the shape of a chapel, constructed of Italian marble, is one of the many beautiful objects noticeable. Near it lie the remains of Charles Ellet, of the Mississippi Ram fleet, and the designer and builder of the old Fairmount Suspension Bridge; Matthias W. Baldwin, the builder of the first successful



LAUREL HILL.

American locomotive; Charles Thompson, the confidential Secretary of the Continental Congress; Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, whose efforts in behalf of science hastened his death; Julius R. Friedlander, founder of the Pennsylvania Insti-

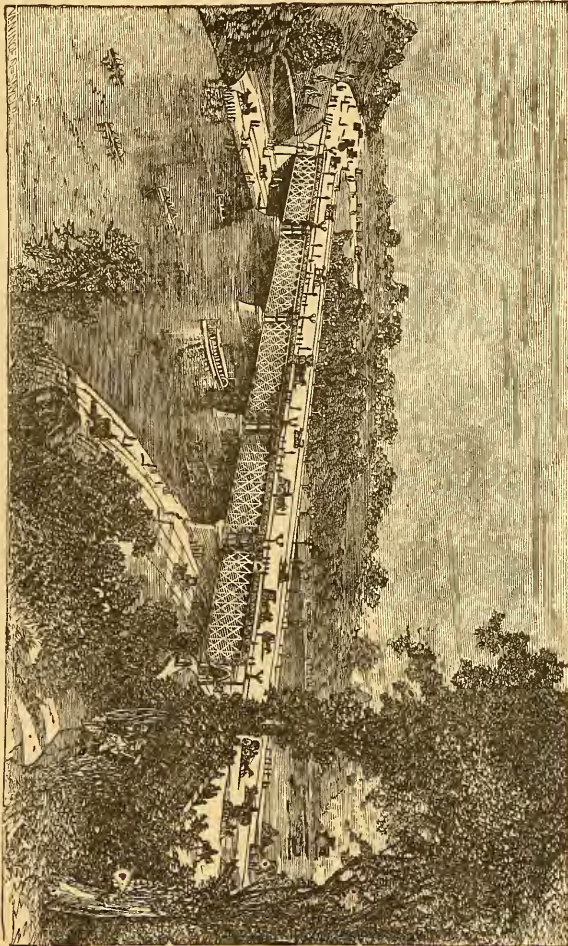


WISSAHICKON CREEK.

tution for the Instruction of the Blind; and of Charles A. Hassler, Surgeon, U. S. N., who perished, when returning from a protracted cruise, in the noble effort to save the helpless on the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic*, in Long Island Sound, November 27,

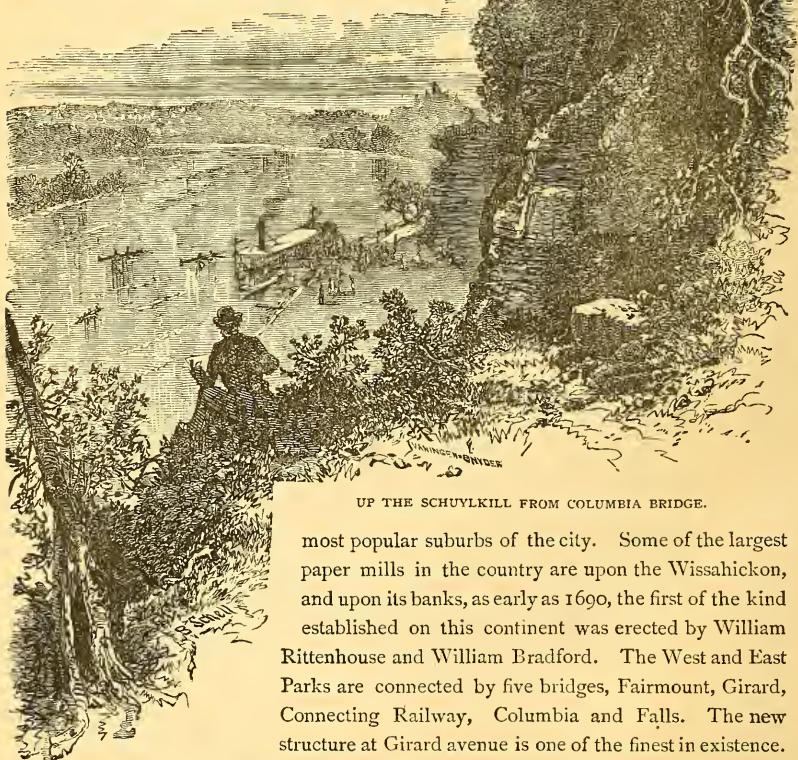
1846. There are many magnificent marbles,—especially that of Isabel Coleman and of the family of Henry D. Saunders, which deserve a full description, but this is impossible in a limited space. Laurel Hill Cemetery dates to 1835, the first interment being made October 19th, 1836. It is estimated 22,000 bodies have since been buried in it.

GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.



Follow the river drive, from which we turned off to glance at Laurel Hill, to the Wissahickon, and the choicest pleasures of rural scenery are before you. No visitor should fail to see this stream from the county line to its entrance into the Schuylkill. It flows through a narrow valley, hedged by steep hills, studded from foot to crown

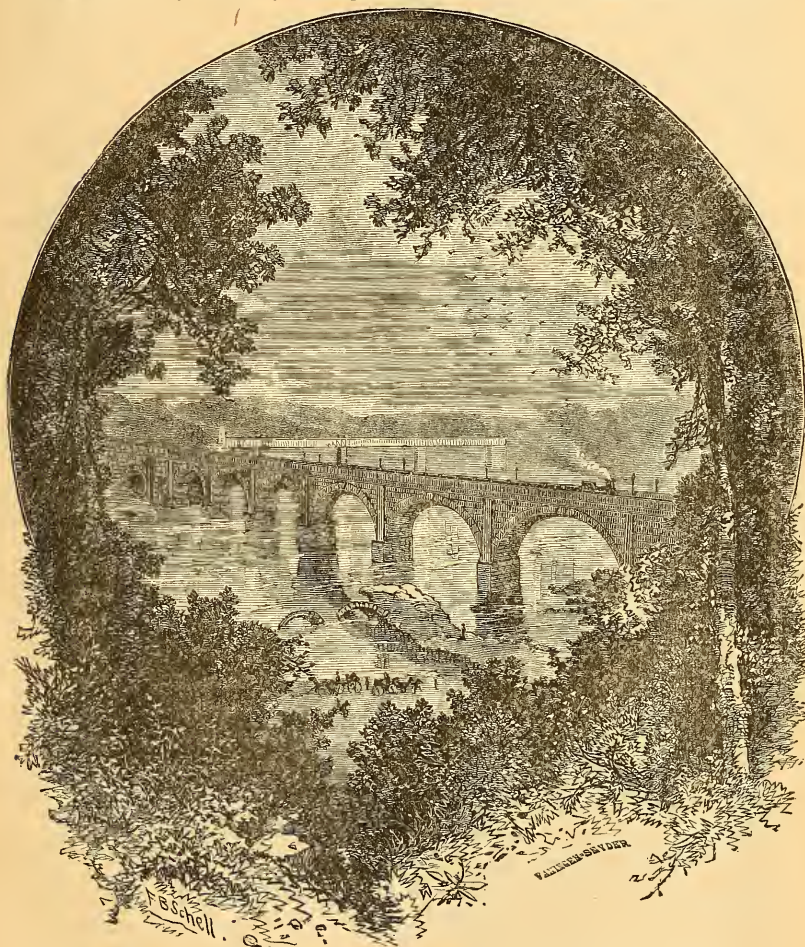
with majestic oaks, tall poplars and wide-spreading chestnuts. At every turn and bend of the stream some fresh beauty will strike the eye. There is, too, along its banks a shadowy light which fills the mind with weird thoughts. Romancers, under the witching spell it has cast upon them, have woven many a strange legend of the times and the people long since passed. We meet many relics of the last century. Near Valley Green is the old bridge, and the Indian Rock where, tradition tells, the Leni Lenapes assembled to hear their chiefs. The "Hermit's Pool" and "Hemlock Glen," deep in the shadow of the trees, have each their story. The charms of natural scenery multiply as we advance up the stream, and cluster at Chestnut Hill, which has long been one of the



UP THE SCHUYLKILL FROM COLUMBIA BRIDGE.

most popular suburbs of the city. Some of the largest paper mills in the country are upon the Wissahickon, and upon its banks, as early as 1690, the first of the kind established on this continent was erected by William Rittenhouse and William Bradford. The West and East Parks are connected by five bridges, Fairmount, Girard, Connecting Railway, Columbia and Falls. The new structure at Girard avenue is one of the finest in existence. It is constructed of iron, having five spans, a length of 1000 feet, a width of 100 feet,

and cost \$1,404,445, having been built by Clarke, Reeves & Co. Just below it, along the shore of Fairmount Park, will be noticed a range of fine brown stone and granite boat-houses, exceedingly ornamental in appearance. These belong to the crews comprising the Schuylkill Navy, an organization of gentlemen of means and refinement,



FALLS BRIDGE.

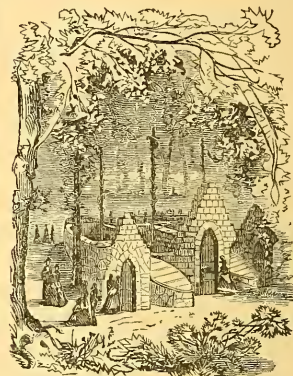
who have done much to develop and raise the standard of amateur oarsmanship. They have a fine assortment of paper and cedar shells, pleasure boats and barges, which, upon any pleasant day, may be seen darting swiftly to and fro upon the smooth river.

The West Park is admired for its drives, one of which, the "Vista," has with all its situations a length of over ten miles. The Landsdowe drive carries you from

Girard avenue bridge to Belmont, and from there to the concourse on George's Hill. This is the highest natural elevation in the city, and it would be difficult to find else-

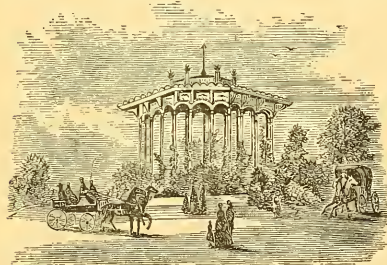


BRIDGE OVER THE WISSAHICKON AT VALLEY GREEN.



BEAR PITS.

Schnylkill. The society now conducting it has been in existence a long time, but has only within a few years been in a position to carry its views into effect. The grounds now devoted to the purposes of a garden are 35 acres, and long formed an elegant rural residence, being known as "Solitude," and rendered historical as the abode of John Penn, while he was Governor of Pennsylvania. The dwelling-house, erected by him, still remains. It is in the ancient Manorial style, on a small scale, and is sur-



GEORGE'S HILL.

rounded by a grove of venerable forest trees. The society's improvements consist of an ornate monkey house, beaver dam, deer parks, buffalo parks, winter house for tropical animals, and three stone bear pits, twelve feet deep, each provided with a climbing pole, bath and refuge holes. A huge "grizzly" occupies the centre one. The collection of animals is already very large, and constant additions are being made. Among the

principal may be mentioned buffalo, elephant, lion, tiger, giraffes, kangaroos, hyenas, deer, the "historical cow" which marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and prairie dogs. It is believed that in a few years the Philadelphia Zoological Garden will hold an equal rank with that in London and in Paris.

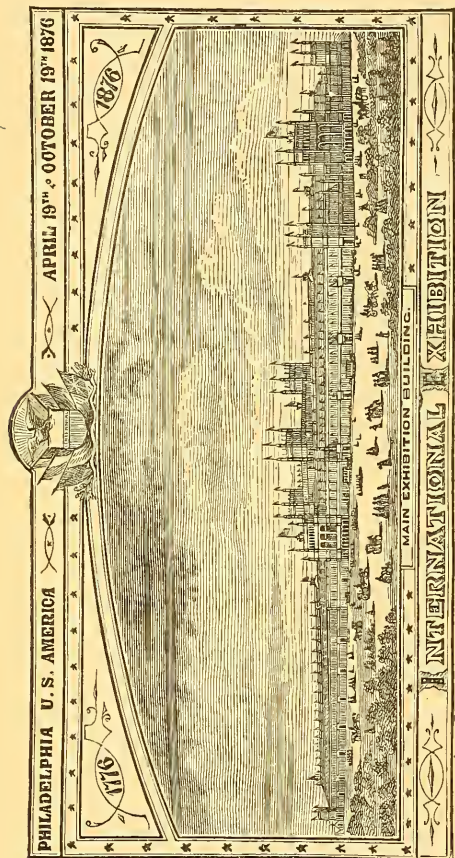
XV.—THE CENTENNIAL.



FINALLY—the Centennial. The grand scheme of an international exhibition of the arts, sciences and industries of the world as a memorial of the first century's existence of the United States, is now rapidly approaching realization. The grave difficulties under which its projectors have labored,—and they were grave, and certainly many,—have all passed away, and the undertaking moves on with all the promises of triumphant success. Sectional feeling, which in some quarters was raised against Philadelphia as the proper place for such an event, has disappeared; the people are thoroughly alive to the importance and character of the display, and public interest increases as the time for the achievement of the work draws on. As Paris surpasses London, and Vienna Paris, so will Philadelphia outrival them all in the scope of the display, in the splendor and adaptability of her buildings, and in the collections of the products of all phases of industrial, artistic and scientific labor. The forthcoming exhibition was first suggested by Prof. Campbell, of Indiana, (now Secretary of the Commission,) in a letter written to the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1866. This was communicated to Councils, and they acted upon it as did the Franklin Institute also. On the 3d of March, 1871, Congress passed an act providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, and granting to the President authority to appoint, upon the nomination of the Governors of the several states and territories, a commissioner and alternate from each, who were together to be known as the United States Centennial Commission, having the superintendence of the Exhibition. No appropriation being made at that time, Congress, in the following year, created a corporation under the title of Centennial Board of Finance, authorized to sell stock limited to ten millions of dollars in shares of ten dollars each. In order to set the preliminary preparations on foot, the Councils of this city appropriated \$50,000, and shortly after an additional \$25,000. By the act of 1871 Congress directed an invitation to be extended to “the people of all nations,” and by a subsequent one empowered the President to extend a cordial invitation to “the governments of all nations” to participate in the Exhibition. Up to the close of September, 1874, England, France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, Egypt and all the South American States had accepted and appointed commissioners, and informal notice of the intention of all the other European States to do so had been received.

In the preparation for the event the plan embraces a grand exhibition palace, a machinery hall, an art gallery, a conservatory, and an agricultural hall. Fairmount Park was early selected as the site for the buildings, and on July 4th, 1873, fifty acres on the best level plain beneath George's Hill, in the West Park, were formally transferred to the Commission. The Main Exhibition Building, as well as the Art Gallery are now [January, 1875,] being erected by Richard J. Dobbins, contractor. Under

the agreement, which is capable of extension, the principal structure will cover eighteen acres, and will cost \$1,076,000, and may be enlarged *pro rata* per acre. It is to be composed entirely of iron and glass, and of iron seven million pounds will be used. It will have a clear length of 1688 feet, and a width of 464 feet, with highly ornamental fronts. It will consist of nine large pavilions in the centre, with galleries

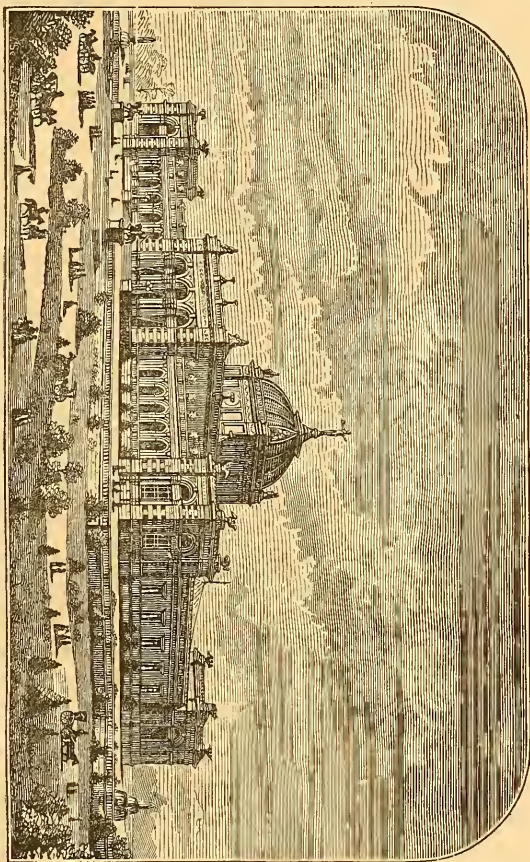


northward of the main exhibition building. The front view is southward over the city. Lansdowne Plateau stands at an elevation of 116 feet above the surface of the Schuylkill. The edifice is to be entirely fire-proof, of iron, granite and glass, with a length of 365 feet, a width of 210 feet and a height of 59 feet, over a spacious basement, the whole to be surmounted by a dome 150 feet in height, forming a landmark which will be seen for many miles. The style of the outer structure is the modern renaissance, graceful yet massive in outline, and in consonance with the surroundings.

running from them to the ends of the structure. The greatest length of the building will be on a line parallel with Elm avenue. The most important consideration in the preparation of its plan, was to secure a perfect classification of goods, both as to material and geographical location. The arrangement is such that, taking for example *silks*, the productions of all countries will be placed together convenient for comparison. The building is to be completed by the 1st of January, 1876, and to spur the contractor to the highest exertion, it is agreed that every day's delay beyond that time will cost him \$1200, while if he succeeds in completing it within that time, he is to receive a bonus of \$1200 for each spare day. The Art Gallery, which is to be the Centennial Memorial Building, is to remain for years a repository of relics and treasures, is now being erected on the most commanding portion of Lansdowne Plateau, and on a line parallel with and

The main front consists of a central main entrance, of three colossal arched doorways of equal dimensions; a pavilion at each end, and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre. Thirteen steps will lead to the arched entrances, each of the latter being 40 feet high and 15 wide, while the iron doors will be relieved by bronze panels bearing the coats of arms of all the states and territories. A balustrade with candelabra

ART GALLERY.



will surmount the main cornice, and at either end will be placed figures representing science and art, while in the centre of the main frieze will appear the Arms of the United States. The dome, rising 150 feet from the centre, will be unique in design, terminating in a colossal bell, upon which the figure of Columbia will appear with protecting hands. At each corner of the base of the dome will stand figures typifying the four quarters of the globe. Within, the edifice will be admirably adapted for the exhibition of works of art, and will contain a grand hall which will accommodate

eight thousand persons. There are corridors, arcades, pavilions and galleries comprised in the grand design, and the ornamentation will be chaste but exceedingly rich. The cost will be over a million dollars, and the means have been provided by the state and city, the former appropriating one million and the latter half a million for its erection.

Machinery Hall will be a building somewhat similar in construction to the Main Exhibition palace, of much greater strength, however, and will cover ten acres. It will stand on a plain west of Belmont avenue, and will cost at the rate of \$65,000 or \$70,000 per acre. The Conservatory will be erected on Lansdowne Terrace, north of the permanent building, (the Art Gallery,) and is to be composed of glass and iron, covering an area of 360 by 100 feet. There will be in the centre a large hall for the display of plants, and upon each side "cold" or propagating houses. City Councils have appropriated an additional million for these two last improvements. The project includes also an Agricultural, which will have architectural features to harmonize with the larger buildings. Work is being pushed with the utmost diligence, and it is confidently asserted that the structures will all be finished six months before the opening of the Exhibition in 1876. Beyond the appropriations already mentioned nearly two millions of stock have been subscribed for, of which the New Jersey Legislature took \$100,000. The gigantic work is handled with the greatest intelligence and care. The officers of the Commission are Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President; Hon. D. J. Morrell, Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director-General; Prof. John L. Campbell, Secretary. The active members of the Board of Finance are John Welsh, Esq., President; Frederick Fraley, Secretary; Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee, and Ex-Governor William Bigler, Chief of the Financial Bureau. Through the generosity of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, which have nobly aided the enterprise; through the unselfish labors of a number of distinguished men coming from different sections, the grand Centennial project has triumphed over all obstacles; has disarmed prejudice, and now moves on steadily to what must be a glorious success,—a success honoring both city and nation.

THE aim of this work,—to present the most prominent objects of this city in a connected form,—is accomplished. It would require a volume much more pretentious than this is to do full justice to Philadelphia's history and attractions. There is scarcely a street within her ancient limits which cannot conjure up reminiscences of the early Colonial and Revolutionary times of the deepest interest. There are, too, many old and new institutions, deserving elaborate description, whose merits it has been necessary to crystalize into a brief paragraph. These pages will be found, however, to contain much information that will be new to many, and if it serves no other end than to acquaint Philadelphians themselves more thoroughly with the scope and character of their own city, it will not have been written in vain.

XVI—STREET RAILROAD CARS.



THESE useful means of transit in our crowded city have extended through its length and breadth. Scarcely twenty years have elapsed, since the inauguration of this means of locomotion, and, the general plan of the city being favorable to its full development, every street of importance is now traversed by a line of cars. In the following pages will be found a complete list of all the lines, with the routes traversed by each of them.

TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The following seven routes, as described below, will convey travellers to and from Fairmount Park:—The Union Line, from Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park to the Navy Yard; the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Line, from Belmont avenue to Front street; the Arch Street Line, from Second and Arch streets to Twenty-sixth and Callowhill streets; the Spruce and Pine Streets Line, during the spring, summer and fall seasons, from the Merchants' Exchange to the Green street entrance; the Green and Coates Streets Line, from Fourth and Dickinson streets to the Fairmount avenue entrance; the Race and Vine Streets Line, from the Merchants' Exchange to the Callowhill street bridge; the Spring Garden and Poplar Streets Line, from Seventh and Poplar streets to the Brown street entrance to the Park.

GERMANTOWN, ROXBOROUGH, ETC.

The depot of the Germantown Railroad, at Ninth and Green streets, may be reached by the Green street cars, passing up Eighth street, or down Fourth; or on Green and Coates streets.

FRANKFORD.

Steam dummies run from the depot of the Fifth and Sixth streets line, at Frankford road and Lehigh avenue, to Frankford.

RICHMOND AND BRIDESBURG.

The Richmond cars, running on Second and Third streets, convey passengers to Richmond; and from the depot on Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street to Bridesburg.

MANAYUNK.

Cars running on Ridge avenue convey passengers to Manayunk.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Cars on Ridge avenue, and boats on the river Schuylkill.

LIST OF PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

MARKET STREET LINE.—Yellow cars—red lights.—Depot, Forty-first and Haverford streets. From the Depot, down Forty-first street to Market, down Market to Front; return over the same route to the Depot.

Haddington Line; green cars—white lights.—Depot, Forty-first and Haverford streets. From the Depot, out Haverford street to Sixty-seventh, in Haddington; return over the same route to the Depot.

TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.—Yellow cars—red lights. Leave Depot, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, down Twelfth street to Wharton; return up Wharton to Seventeenth, Seventeenth to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Montgomery avenue, down Montgomery avenue to Depot.

CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS.—*Main Line*; Green cars—red lights.—Leave Depot at Forty-second and Chestnut streets, down Chestnut to Front, Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Depot.

Fairmount Park Line; yellow cars—maroon light.—Leave Depot at Belmont and Columbia Avenues, along Belmont avenue to Lancaster avenue, down Lancaster to Thirty-second, Thirty-second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Front, Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Thirty-second, Thirty-second to Lancaster, Lancaster to Belmont, out Belmont to Depot.

Darby Line; red cars—white lights.—Depot, Forty-ninth street and Woodland avenue. From the Borough of Darby (Delaware county), along Darby road and Woodland avenue to Chestnut street, Chestnut to Front, Front to Walnut, return up Walnut to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Woodland avenue and Darby road to Darby.

Mount Moriah Line; blue cars—white lights.—Depot, Forty-ninth street and Woodland avenue. From Mt. Moriah Cemetery, out Mt. Moriah lane to Darby road, on Darby road and Woodland avenue to Chestnut street, Chestnut to Front, Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Woodland avenue and Darby road to Mt. Moriah lane, Mt. Moriah lane to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREETS.—*Main Line*; yellow cars—red lights.—From the Depot, Tenth street and Montgomery avenue, down Tenth street to Reed, out Reed to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Diamond, down Diamond to Tenth, down Tenth to Depot.

Mifflin Street Line; yellow cars—one horse.—From Tenth and Reed streets down Tenth to Mifflin; return over same route.

Lehigh Avenue and Powell Street Line; green cars—green lights.—Depot, Kensington avenue and Cumberland Street. Up Kensington avenue to Lehigh avenue, Lehigh avenue to Sixth, down Sixth to Powell, Powell to Fifth, up Fifth to Lehigh avenue, down Lehigh avenue to Kensington avenue, Kensington avenue to Letterly street, Letterly to Depot.

Frankford Steam Line;—Depot, Frankford and Arrott streets, Frankford. Down Frankford street to Kensington avenue, Kensington avenue to Main Depot at Cumberland street; return to Frankford over same route.

FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.—*Germantown Line*; green lights.—Depots, Eighth and Dauphin streets, and Germantown avenue and Church street, Germantown. Leave Depot, Eighth and Dauphin streets, up Eighth to Germantown avenue, out Germantown avenue to the Depot; return over the same route to the Depot, Eighth and Dauphin streets.

Dickinson Street Line; green lights.—Depot, Eighth and Dauphin street. From Depot, down Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, Germantown avenue to Fourth, Fourth to Dickinson, up Dickinson to Eighth; return up Eighth to Columbia avenue, down Columbia avenue to Seventh, up Seventh to Susquehanna avenue, up Susquehanna avenue to Eighth street, up Eighth to the Depot.

Walnut Street Line; green lights.—Depot, Eighth and Dauphin streets. Leave Depot, down Germantown avenue to Fourth street, Fourth to Walnut; return up Walnut to Eighth street, up Eighth to Columbia avenue, down Columbia avenue to Seventh street, up Seventh to Susquehanna avenue, up Susquehanna avenue to Eighth street, up Eighth to the Depot.

Girard Avenue Line; green lights.—Depot, Girard avenue and Taney street. From Depot, along Girard avenue to Palmer street, down Palmer to Beach, along Beach to Shackamaxon; return on Shackamaxon to Girard avenue, passing the Depot, to Thirty-first; return from Thirty-first to Depot on Girard avenue.

GREEN AND COATES STREETS.—*Dickinson Street Line*; green cars—red lights.—Depot, Twenty-fourth street and Fairmount avenue. From the Fairmount avenue entrance to Fairmount Park, along Fairmount avenue to Twenty-second street, down Twenty-second to Green, down Green to Fourth, Fourth to Dickinson, out Dickinson to Eighth; return up Eighth to Fairmount avenue, out Fairmount avenue to Fairmount Park.

Walnut Street Line; green cars—red lights.—Depot, Twenty-fourth Street and Fairmount avenue. From the Fairmount avenue entrance to Fairmount Park, along Fairmount avenue to Twenty-second, down Twenty-second to Green, Green to Fourth, Fourth to Walnut, out Walnut to Eighth; return up Eighth to Fairmount avenue, out Fairmount avenue to Fairmount Park.

Delaware River Line; green cars—one horse—red lights.—From Green and Beach streets—up Beach street to Fairmount avenue, Fairmount avenue to Eighth; return down Fairmount avenue to Fourth, Fourth to Green, Green to Beach.

HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—*Race and Vine Streets Line*; yellow cars—red lights.—Depot, Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue. From Depot—along Lancaster avenue to Haverford street, down Haverford to Thirtieth, on Thirtieth to Bridge street, across the Schuylkill river to Callowhill street, along Callowhill to Hamilton, Hamilton to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Race, Race to Second, Second to Walnut, up Walnut to Dock; return up Dock to Third, Third to Vine, Vine to Twenty-third, Twenty-third to Callowhill, Callowhill to the Schuylkill river, across the river to Thirtieth street, on Thirtieth to Haverford, up Haverford to Thirty-third, Thirty-third to Bridge street, Bridge to Lancaster avenue, out Lancaster avenue to Depot.

Arch Street Line; yellow cars—green lights.—Depot, Twenty-sixth and Callowhill streets. From Depot, out Hamilton street to Twenty-second, down Twenty-second to Callowhill, out Callowhill to Twentieth, down Twentieth to Arch, down Arch to Second; return up Arch to Twenty-first, up Twenty-first to Callowhill, out Callowhill to the Depot.

Hestonville Line; green cars—red lights—one horse.—Depot, Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue. From Depot, out Lancaster avenue to Fifty-second street, Hestonville; return over the same route to Depot.

LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS.—Yellow cars—red lights.—Depot, Twenty-fifth and South streets. From Depot, down Lombard to Front, along Front to Dock, down Dock to Delaware avenue; returning up Dock street to Front, Front to South, up South to the Depot.

SPRUCE AND PINE STREET.—*Gray's Ferry Line*; white cars—red lights.—Depot, Twenty-third and Spruce streets. From Gray's Ferry Bridge up Gray's Ferry road to Christian street, down Christian street to Twenty-second, up Twenty-second to Spruce, down Spruce to Third, up Third to Walnut, down Walnut to Dock; return down Dock to Second, down Second to Pine, out Pine to Twenty-third, down Twenty-third to Gray's Ferry road, down Gray's Ferry road to Gray's Ferry Bridge.

SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.—*Main Line*; white cars—green light.—Depot, Frankford road below Lehigh avenue. Leave Depot, down Frankford road to Jefferson street, up Jefferson to Second, down Second to Mifflin, up Mifflin to Third; return up Third to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Oxford street, down Oxford to Front, up Front to Amber, Amber to the Depot.

Frankford Through Line; white cars with red flag—green light.—Depot, Frankford road below Lehigh avenue. From the Depot up Frankford road to Paul street, up Paul street to the stand, above Arrott street; leaving Frankford, run down Main street to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Jefferson street, up Jefferson street to Second, down Second to Mifflin, up Mifflin to Third; return up Third to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Oxford street, down Oxford to Front, up Front to Amber, up Amber to the Depot.

North Penn Line; green cars—orange colored light.—Depot, Frankford road below Lehigh avenue. Leave Depot, down Frankford road to Huntingdon street, up Huntingdon to Coral, on Coral to Cumberland, Cumberland to Emerald, Emerald to Dauphin, Dauphin to Second, Second to Dock, up Dock to Third; return up Third to Germantown avenue, up Germantown avenue to Oxford street, on Oxford to Third, Third to Berks, Berks to Second, Second to York, York to Coral, Coral to Cumberland, Cumberland to Amber, Amber to the Depot.

Richmond Line; red cars—red light.—Depot, Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street. From the Depot out Lehigh avenue to Richmond street, down Richmond street to Frankford road, Frankford road to Manderson street, Manderson street to Beach, Beach to Laurel, Laurel to Delaware avenue, Delaware avenue to Fairmount avenue, up Fairmount avenue to Second street, down Second to Dock, up Dock to Third; return up Third to Brown, down Brown to Beach, Beach to Manderson, Manderson to Frankford road, Frankford road to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Norris street, Norris to Richmond, up Richmond to Lehigh avenue, Lehigh avenue to the Depot.

Bridesburg Line; white cars—white lights.—Depot, Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street. Out Lehigh avenue to Richmond street, up Richmond to Bridge street, on Bridge to Washington street; return over the same route.

Cumberland Street Line; white cars—white light—one horse.—From Richmond and Cumberland streets (on Cumberland street) to Amber; return over the same route.

Front Street Line; white cars—one horse.—From Fairmount avenue and New Market street, down New Market street to Vine, Vine to Front, Front to Chestnut; return over the same route.

Alleghany Avenue Line; yellow cars—white light—one horse. From Lehigh avenue and Richmond street to Alleghany avenue; return over the same route.

RIDGE AVENUE.—*Manayunk Line*; yellow cars, carrying a flag with a white star in centre—yellow light.—Depot, Thirty-second street and Ridge avenue. From Green lane in Manayunk, on Main street, to Ridge avenue, down Ridge avenue to Tenth, down Tenth to Arch, down Arch to Second street; return up Arch to Ninth, up Ninth to Ridge avenue, up Ridge avenue to Main street, in Manayunk, on Main street to Green lane.

Short Line, from Thirty-second and Ridge avenue to Second and Arch streets; yellow cars—red light.—Depot, Thirty-second street and Ridge avenue. Down Ridge avenue to Tenth, Tenth to Arch, Arch to Second; return up Arch to Ninth, Ninth to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to the Depot.

SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS.—Yellow cars—red lights.—Depot Nineteenth and Master streets. From the Depot, up Nineteenth street to Columbia avenue, along Columbia avenue to Seventeenth, down Seventeenth to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to Francis, Francis to Seventeenth, Seventeenth to Carpenter, Carpenter to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to the Depot.

THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.—*Columbia Avenue Line*; green cars—green lights.—Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue. From the Depot up Broad to Carpenter, out Carpenter to Fifteenth, up Fifteenth to Master, out Master to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Thirteenth; return down Thirteenth to Carpenter, Carpenter to Broad, down Broad to the Depot.

Norris Street Line; yellow cars—red lights.—Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue. From the Depot, up Broad to Carpenter, out Carpenter to Fifteenth, up Fifteenth to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Broad, up Broad to Norris, Norris to Thirteenth; return down Thirteenth to Carpenter, out Carpenter to Broad, down Broad to the Depot.

South Broad Street Line; yellow cars—red lights—one horse.—Depot, Broad and Washington avenue. From the Depot, down Broad to Jackson streets; return over the same route to the Depot.

North Broad Street Line; yellow cars—red lights—one horse. From the Depot, (Broad and Norris streets.) up Broad to the New York Junction Depot; return over the same route to the Depot.

UNION LINE.—*Fairmount Park and Navy Yard*; yellow cars—red light.—Depot, Twenty-third and Brown streets. From the Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park, on Brown street to Twenty-third, down Twenty-third to Wallace, on Wallace to Franklin, Franklin to Seventh, Seventh to Federal, Federal to Front, Front to Wharton; return up Wharton to Ninth, Ninth to Spring Garden, Spring Garden to Twenty-third, Twenty-third to Brown, on Brown to the Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park.

Richmond Line; green cars—green light.—Depot, Thompson and Norris streets. From the Depot, down Thompson street to Marlborough, on Marlborough to Belgrade, on Belgrade to Frankford road, on Frankford road to Master, up Master to Franklin, down Franklin to Race, Race to Seventh, down Seventh to Passyunk road, Passyunk road to Ellsworth, Ellsworth to Broad, Broad to the Baltimore Depot; return up Broad to Christian, Christian to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, Spring Garden to Seventh, Seventh to Oxford, down Oxford to Fourth, Fourth to Norris, Norris to Memphis, Memphis to York, down York to Thompson, down Thompson to the Depot.

Columbia Avenue Line; red cars—orange colored lights.—Depot, Twenty-fifth and Columbia avenue. From the Depot, down Columbia avenue to Franklin street, down Franklin to Race, Race to Seventh, down Seventh to Market, Market to Front; return up Market to Ninth, Ninth to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Seventh, Seventh to Master, Master to Twenty-third, Twenty-third to the Depot.

Spring Garden and Poplar Streets Line; red cars—red lights—one horse.—Depot, Twenty-third and Brown streets. From the Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park, on Brown street to Twenty-third, down Twenty-third to Wallace, Wallace to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Spring Garden, Spring Garden to Seventh; return up Seventh to Poplar, out Poplar to Twenty-ninth, down Twenty-ninth to the Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park.

Cedar Street Line; green cars—green lights. From York and Cedar streets, up Cedar street to Somerset street, on Somerset to Richmond street; return over the same route to York and Cedar streets.

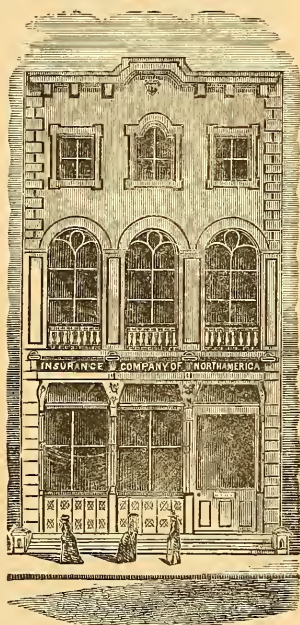
McKean Street Line; yellow cars—red light—one horse.—Depot, Seventh and McKean Streets. From junction, Seventh and Christian; down Seventh to McKean, out McKean to Ninth, up Ninth to Ellsworth, out Ellsworth to Twenty-third, up Twenty-third to Christian, down Christian to junction on Seventh street.

FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.—*Main Line*; yellow cars—red lights. Leave Depot, Kensington avenue and Cumberland street, down Kensington avenue to Front street, down Front to Berks, up Berks to Sixth, down Sixth to Mifflin, Mifflin to Fifth; return up Fifth to Berks, down Berks to Front, up Front to Kensington avenue, Kensington avenue to Depot.

XVII.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA enjoys the distinction of being the birth-place of American insurance, for it was in this city that the first marine, fire, and life companies which were organized on this continent saw the light. The venerable corporation whose name stands at the head of this article was not the earliest company formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of doing the business of insuring against loss by fire (though it was the pioneer marine company), but it was the first that was organized as a stock company, and is, therefore, to-day, the oldest joint stock fire insurance company in the United States. Towards the close of the last century, several gentlemen of means in Philadelphia projected a company which was christened "The Universal Tontine," the object of which was to raise a sum upon lives, to be applied to charitable and other uses specified in the articles of agreement; but further investigation led to its abandonment, and on November 3d, 1792, the subscribers thereto met at the State House, to devise other means for the employment of their funds, which resulted in converting the Tontine association into a society to be called the "Insurance Company of North America," and placing the capital at \$600,000. On December 10, 1792, a meeting of the stockholders was held, and fifteen directors chosen. The charter was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature during its session of 1794, receiving the sanction of the Governor, April 14, 1794. The corporation was styled in this charter, "The president and directors of the Insurance Company of North America," a title which is preserved in its policies to the present day, and this charter empowered the company "to make insurance upon vessels or merchandise at sea, or upon any goods, wares, or merchandise or other personal property, going or gone by land or water, or in dwelling houses, warehouses or stores, or upon buildings against the risque rising from fire, or upon the life or lives of any person or persons, and to lend money upon bottomry and *respondentia*, and generally to transact and perform all the business relating to the objects aforesaid." The directors' roll in 1794 contained the names of the following persons: Joseph Ball, John Leamy, Walter Stewart, Magnus Miller, William McMurtrie, Charles Pettit, Robert Ralston, Standish Ford, Thomas Moore, John Fry, Jr., John Wilcox, Arch. McCall, John



INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NORTH AMERICA
BUILDING, 232 WALNUT ST.

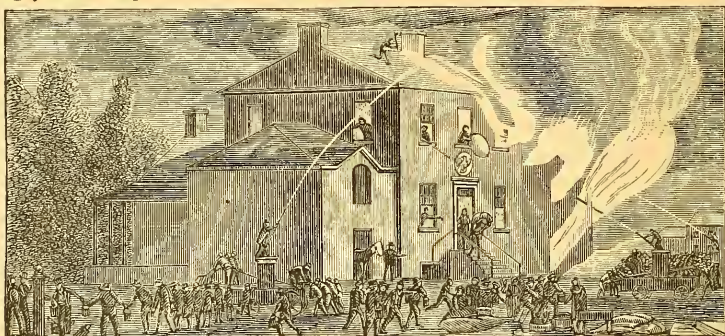


CALLOWHILL STREET BRIDGE.

OVER THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER, AT THE FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

This Bridge has been erected on the site of the old Wire Bridge, and forms a very handsome and substantial structure. It will be of vast convenience to the section of the city in which it is placed, and especially serviceable during the progress of the International Exhibition. The main span of 350 feet, was designed by J. H. Linville, Esq., and the superstructure was erected by the Keystone Bridge Company, of which that gentleman is the President. This company have erected some of the largest and most important bridges in the United States, as will be seen by their advertisement in another place. The following is a summary of the superstructure: colonnades of one span over Callowhill street, 80 feet; five arch colonnades on east side, 105 feet; main span over the Schuylkill river, 350 feet; ten arch feet. The upper floor of the bridge is 32 feet above the lower roadway, and is 48 feet in width, between balustrades; the roadway is 32 feet, and the sidewalks 8 feet each. The lower floor is 50 feet wide, accommodating a roadway and two side walks. The upper roadway accommodates travel between Spring Garden street on the east, and Bridge street on the west. The lower roadway connects Callowhill street with Haverford street, by way of Thirtieth street. The cars of the Hestonville and Mantua branch of the Race and Vine streets Passenger Railway pass westward, on the lower floor, by way of Callowhill and Haverford streets, and return eastward, on the upper roadway, via Bridge and Spring Garden streets.

Craig, John Swanwick, Samuel Blodgett, Jr., Thomas Fitzsimmons, John Vaughan, John Ross, Francis West, Peter Blight, Robert Smith, John Hollingsworth, Thomas Tingey and Philip Nicklin.



FAC-SIMILE OF THE ENGRAVING AT THE HEAD OF THE POLICY USED BY THE COMPANY IN 1812.

When the company began business it occupied a small and unpretending building on Front street, near Walnut street. But, nevertheless, the humble office was the scene of heavy transactions from the outset. In the year 1797 upwards of \$700,000 in marine premiums were received by the Insurance Company of North America. In 1798 nearly \$1,500,00 were received. In 1850 there came a "great fire" to Philadelphia. It burned three hundred dwellings, inflicting a damage of \$1,500,000, which was thought to be a large loss in those days. The Insurance Company of North America was a sufferer to some extent, but its loss was a bagatelle to what it had to undergo in the fires of later years, in other cities. The office of the company was removed to its present headquarters, No. 232 Walnut street, about this time. The losses of the company in the great Portland fire of 1866 were \$50,000; in the Chicago fire of 1871 it lost \$580,000; and, a year later, by the great Boston calamity, its losses were nearly a million dollars. But it never flinched; its claims, on all these occasions, were fully paid, and for this faithfulness to its engagements, business has poured in from every quarter; lost funds have been rapidly restored, and in 1872 affairs were so prosperous that the company raised its capital stock to \$1,000,000. The old subscribers were allowed to have the new stock at par—\$10 per share, while it was selling on the market at \$25 per share. The latter quotation is still maintained. The aggregate amount of the assets of the Insurance Company of North America is now \$4,686,812.96, (making it, next to the *Ætna*, of Hartford, and the *Home*, of New York, the largest company in the United States doing a fire insurance business), and its next statement will show a surplus over all liabilities, including capital, of nearly one million dollars.

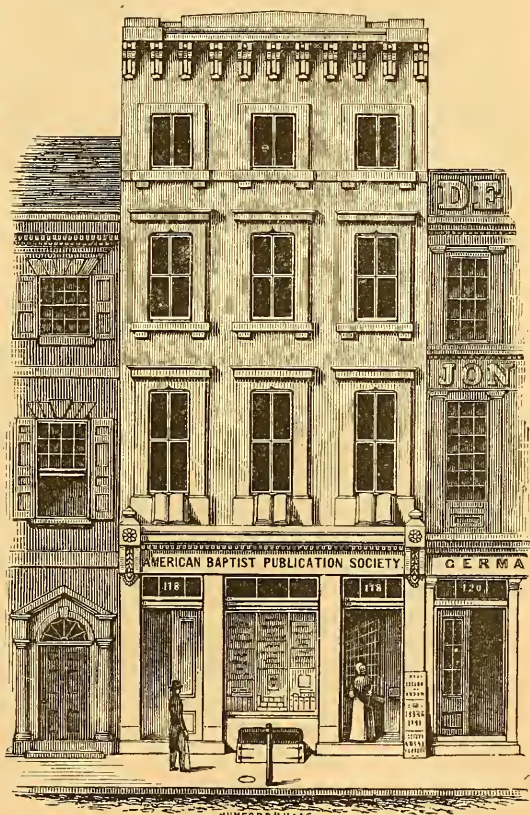
The following is the Board of Directors:—Arthur G. Coffin, William Welsh, Geo. L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie, Charles Platt, Henry Winsor, William H. Trotter, Albert F. Damon, Thomas C. Price, Samuel Field and Charles Wheeler.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCALE AND TESTING MACHINE WORKS.

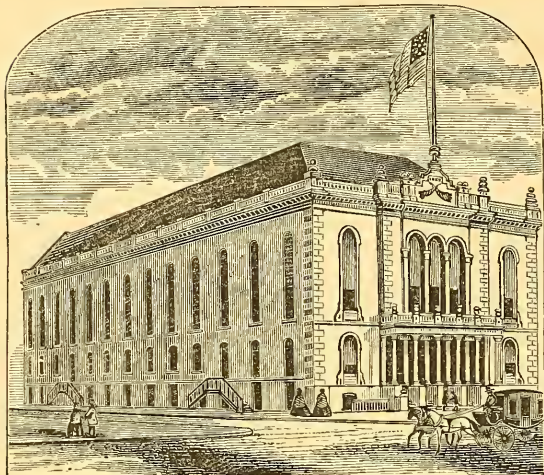
“When and where Scales were first made.”

It is known to but very few that Philadelphia was first and foremost in this branch of mechanical arts, the inventing and making of what is known as the modern platform scales. In 1822, (*eight years previous to the starting of any other scale works in any quarter of the country*), Thomas Ellicott, of Philadelphia, made the first platform scale with graduated beam for the Lehigh Navigation Company, in 1822. The great number and varieties now made are modifications of those made by him. Many ingenious and useful inventions have since been added to render his discovery still more important. The famous Furnace Charging Scale, the long Railroad Track Scale and double beams, &c., the invention of A. B. Davis, and the inventions of the present proprietors of these works, the Messrs. Riehle Brothers, who also introduced their new style Testing Machine, make the Philadelphia Scale and Testing Machine Works one of the institutions worthy of remark in this city.

The building occupied by the American Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street, is the centre of large and increasing business. The society was organized in 1824, for the diffusion of religious literature. The periodical issues from its presses, including *The National Baptist*, a first-class religious and family newspaper and representative Baptist journal, with several Sunday-school serials, amount in the aggregate to nearly a million copies. The building now occupied is entirely inadequate for the increasing work of the society, and the funds are already secured for the erection of a commodious structure on the south side of Chestnut, west of Broad street.



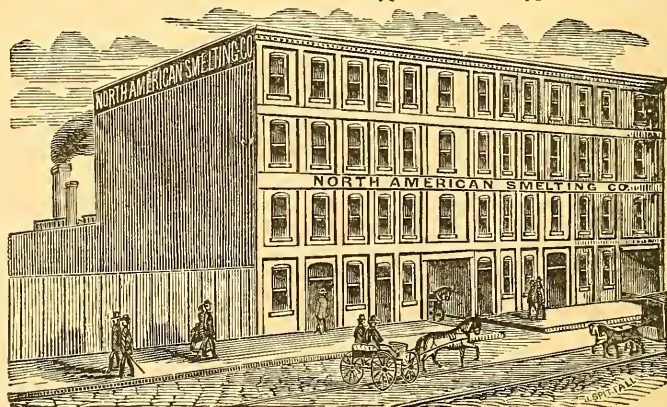
Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, adjoining the Academy of Music on the south, is a popular favorite with Philadelphians. While the exterior is pleasing, the



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

interior is fitted up with due regard to all the requirements of social, festive and public gatherings of the nineteenth century. The directors of this building have left no appliances untried for the accommodation of large public meetings, lectures, concerts, balls and other social gatherings, for which purposes the use of Horticultural Hall is in constant request and its popularity is always growing.

The large factory of the North American Smelting Company, Nos. 1510 and 1512 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, is an establishment of considerable importance. Here are manufactured the famous Babbit, Type and Stereotype Metals, Tinner's



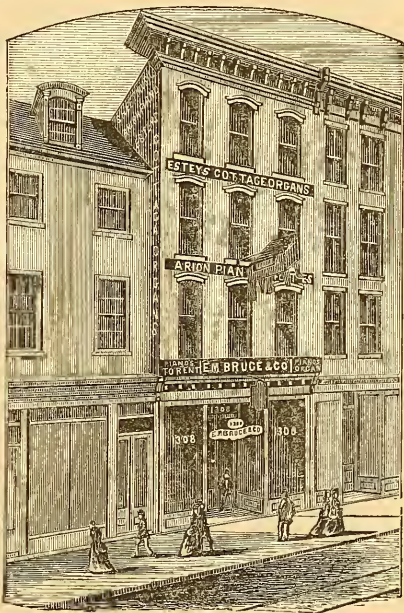
NORTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY'S WORKS. NOS. 1510-12 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

and Coppersmiths' Solders, Pig Copper, Antimony, etc. This Company, without doubt, transacts the largest business in its special line in the United States, extending its operations not only to all our States and Territories, but also to Spain and the British Provinces.

At No. 1308 Chestnut street, on the first floor, may be found F. A. North & Co's Wholesale and Retail Music Repository. Here is always on hand an immense amount of Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise generally.

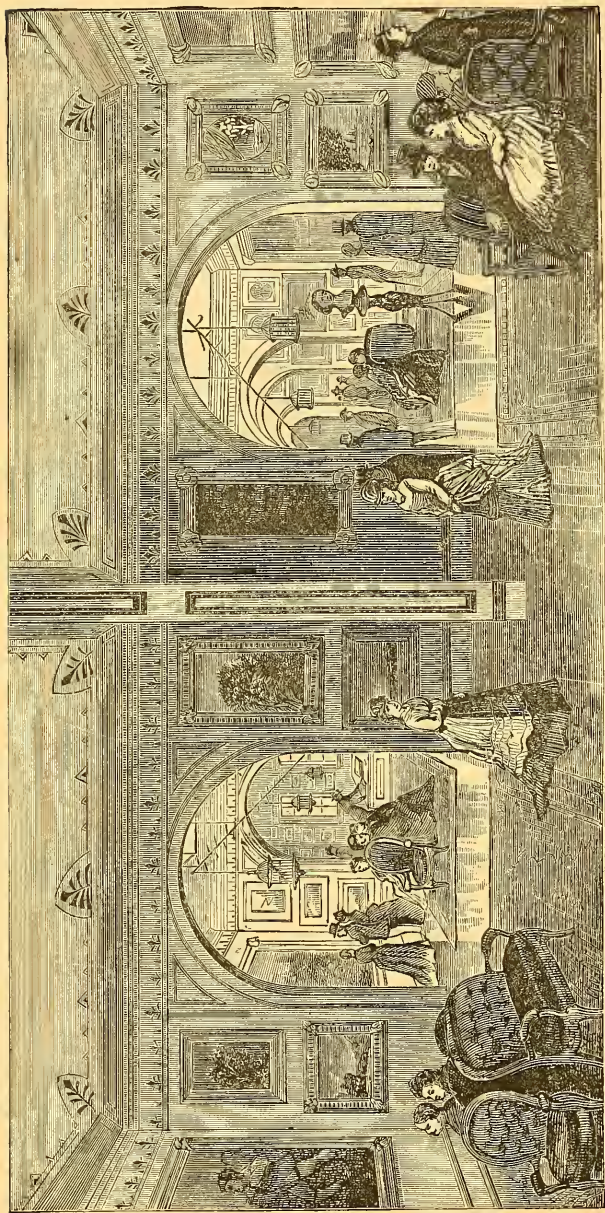
Among the establishments which have become household words among educated Philadelphians, and are known throughout the United States, we should not forget to mention the Piano Forte and Organ Emporium of E. M. Bruce & Co., occupying the second, third, and fourth floors (over Messrs. North & Co.'s store,) No. 1308 Chestnut street. We herewith present an engraving of their warerooms, where may always be found in stock the Patent Arion Pianos. (These favorite instruments have four new patents, which, combined, make them the best Pianos in the market. They have attained and richly deserve a very extensive celebrity, and, as the best test of their value, are greatly prized by all who use them. The touch and tone cannot be surpassed, while the manufacturers have spared neither pains or expense in their construction, in order to attain a degree of strength and durability which are too often neglected in the "build" of many other houses. When purchasing a Piano it is quite as well, as the article will form a part of the furniture of the purchaser, through a series of years, to buy one that will not disappoint in any particular, and which will impart pleasure whenever used, and we can therefore, not only for the reasons referred to, but for others also which we might give, strongly recommend a trial of this Patent Arion Piano, of which a large stock will always be found on hand to select from, at various prices, in the ware-rooms of E. M. Bruce & Co.

But no dwelling can be pronounced completely furnished without a Cottage Organ, and Messrs. Bruce & Co. have also a large supply of all sizes of the Estey Cottage Organ, an instrument which has attained the astonishing sale of one thousand monthly. This Organ has the "Vox Jubilante," "Vox Humana," and the "Violetta" (an entirely new stop), rendering it without an equal. It is used to lead the devotions of thousands of Sabbath-schools and multitudes of private families throughout the United States. All desirous of examining a really fine stock should call at No. 1308 Chestnut street, where the most fastidious taste can be satisfied.



BRUCE & CO'S PIANO AND ORGAN ROOMS.

HASELTINE'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND AQUARELLES.

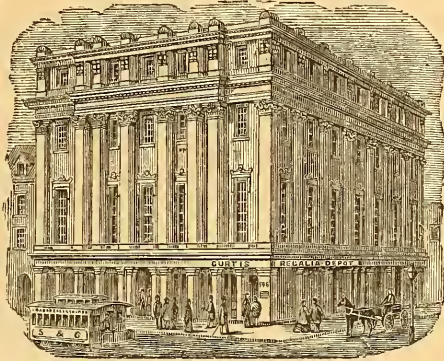


CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S ART GALLERY, NOS. 1125-27 CHESTNUT STREET.

The rooms occupied by Charles F. Haseltine, 1125-27 Chestnut street, are a favorite resort for connoisseurs, the gallery of paintings therein contained forming one of the attractions of that great thoroughfare. Mr. Haseltine has branch agencies at No. 40 Rue Blanche, Paris, and Nos. 20 and 30 Via Babuino, Rome. From these and other European agencies at Dusseldorf, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, The Hague, Florence, Dresden, London and Madrid, contributions of the ancient and modern masters are always in transit to these headquarters in Chestnut street, while artists from all parts of America consign many of their works to this famous gallery, which is resorted to on all occasions by the intelligent and fashionable circles.

The Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in this city about the year 1823, and the need of a building in which the lodges could hold their meetings was the cause of the origination of a plan to erect a

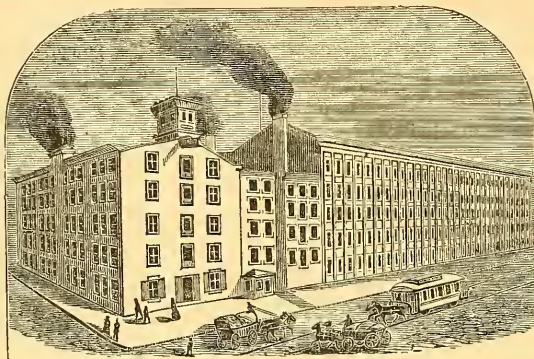
large central hall, at Sixth and Cresson streets, about the year 1844. The cost of its erection and furniture amounted to \$90,000. Seventeen Lodges united for the purpose of its construction, as follows:—Pennsylvania No. 1, Washington No. 2, Wayne No. 3, Morning Star No. 4, Franklin No. 5, General Marion No. 6, Philadelphia No. 13, Philanthropic No. 15, Lafayette No. 18, Amity No. 19, Teutonia No. 21, Adelphi No.



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

22, Friendship No. 23, Robert Morris No. 29, Decatur No. 33, United States No. 34, and the Hancock No. 42. The office of the Grand Secretary is in the Hall. There is also a library of eight thousand volumes, two very large and six medium sized lodge rooms, and one large encampment room. The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, Trustees of the Hall Association, Trustees of O. F. Cemetery Co., one Degree Lodge, forty-seven Subordinate Lodges, and twelve Encampments, hold their meetings in it. The ground floor front on Sixth street is divided into four stores, two on each side of the main entrance. The store at the corner of Cresson street is occupied by Mrs. William Curtis, for the manufacture and sale of regalia and society furnishing goods. This is the well known Curtis' Odd Fellows and Masonic depot, whose fame is a household word wherever secret organizations exist. This house was established in 1846, upon the completion of the hall, by William Curtis (Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge,) and Daniel Norcross, under the title of Curtis & Norcross. The latter gentleman becoming imbued with the gold fever, sold out his interest to his partner in 1849, and, removing to San Francisco, opened a similar establishment, which for many years was the only house of the kind upon the Pacific Coast, and still continues to enjoy a high celebrity. Mr. Curtis continued the business alone until his death in 1868. Since that time his widow has fully maintained the well earned reputation achieved during the life-time of her husband. The principle upon which this house conducts business commends itself to all. Adhering strictly to the rule, "one price and no variation," manufacturing their own goods, which are sold directly to consumers, at the smallest possible advance upon the cost of production, first-class goods are furnished at prices really less than those charged by rival dealers for inferior stock—a matter of astonishment to those unacquainted with this principle of business, but to the intelligent business man it is plainly apparent. As they do a strictly cash business, they carry no bad debts, hence their good customers do not have to make up losses through bad ones.

The Carleton Mills cover a whole square from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, and from Hamilton to Linn, and are among the most complete for the manufacture and finishing of textile fabrics to be found. The main mill on Hamilton street is



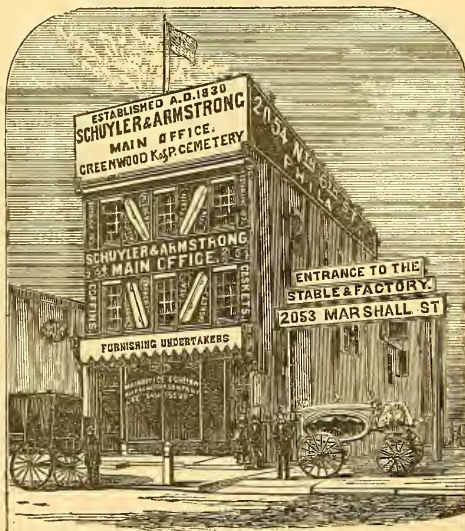
CARLETON MILLS.

chiefly devoted to weaving, the firm having in all some eight hundred looms. Their leading product is fine worsted dress goods and black alpacas, but they also manufacture repellents, shawls, flannels, cassimeres, and various cotton goods, being fully equipped for every process for spinning and

weaving carded wools, worsteds and cottons, and for dyeing and finishing the raw materials, yarns and piece goods. They have employment for one thousand hands, and their two large Corliss engines are famous for their beauty and completeness.

SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG, MAIN OFFICE K. OF P. GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

This business was established in 1830, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Beaver streets, 16th Ward, by



SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG'S OFFICE.

Philip R. Schuyler, Sr., who, at his death, in 1857, was succeeded by his youngest son, Philip R. Schuyler, Jr., who removed to 2054 North Sixth street, where his only son, David H. Schuyler, succeeded him at his death in 1862, and the present firm of Schuyler & Armstrong was formed in 1871, by the admission of his brother-in-law, Sam'l S. Armstrong. This house has branch offices in various sections of the city. The enterprise of this firm is evidenced by the establishment of the beautiful cemetery called Greenwood, located near Frankford, 23d

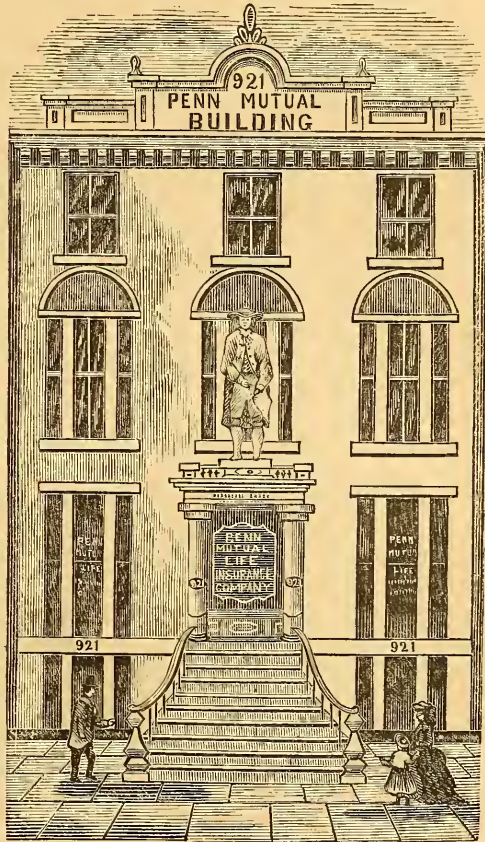
Ward, of which Mr. Schuyler is Treasurer and Special Agent. Their stock of hearses, carriages, caskets, air caskets, and funeral furniture of every description is the finest and largest in the city. Their office is open day and night for transacting business.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This popular company, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 24th day of February, 1847, was authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance on the MUTUAL plan; began operations on May 25th, 1847, and we may add, the "Penn" is the only entirely Mutual Company chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Among the prominent features of this company we may state that the officers are required to make annual statements of its affairs; and after paying all losses and expenses, and providing the risks, to divide the surplus equitably among the insured, applying the share of each to the reduction of the next annual premium, thus securing to every policy holder the amplest benefits of Life insurance. The company has issued over 16,500 Life and Endowment policies, insuring \$42,000,000; and after paying losses of \$3,000,000, and returning surplus amounting to \$2,500,000, has accumulated a Reserve Fund of \$5,000,000 for the protection of its policy holders. All of its policies are non-forfeitable for their value after the third annual payment. Particular attention is called to the Life-Rate Non-forfeitable Endowment Policy which, while giving protection to the family of the assured in

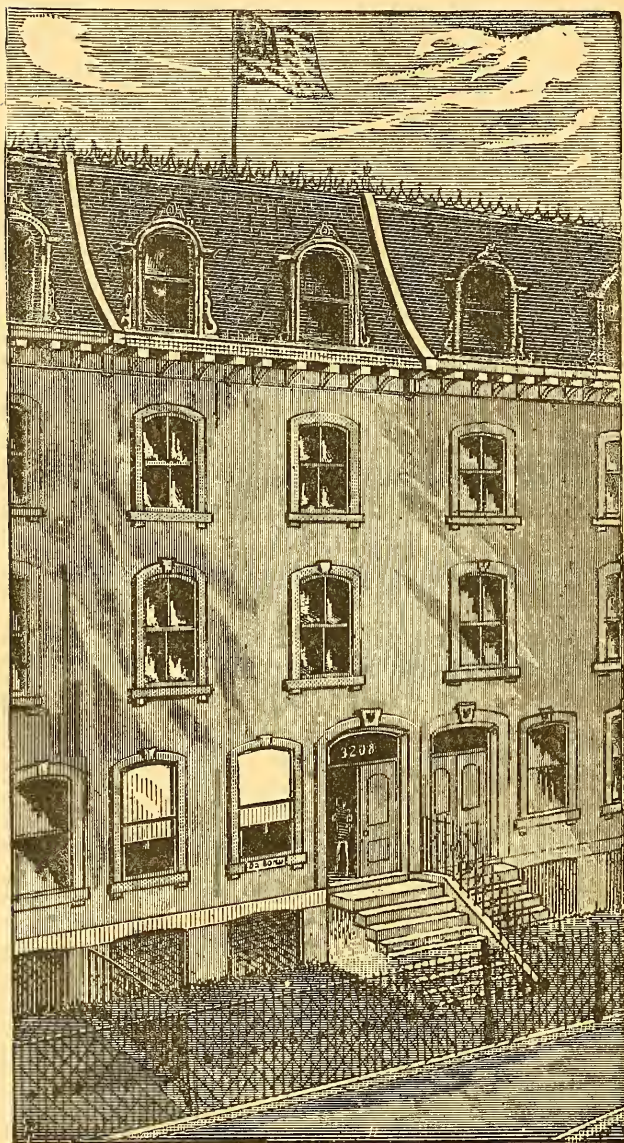
case of his early death, also provides, at *moderate* rates of premium, a fund for future support should he reach old age. The building in which the business of the company is transacted, and of which we here present a cut, is situated at No. 921 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The officers are:—Samuel C. Huey, President; Samuel E. Stokes, First Vice-President; H. S. Stephens, Second Vice-President; James Weir Mason, Actuary; Henry Austie, Secretary.



PENN MUTUAL BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA CANCER INSTITUTE.

Cancer can be cured by Prof. H. T. Bond, of the Penna. Medical and Surgical

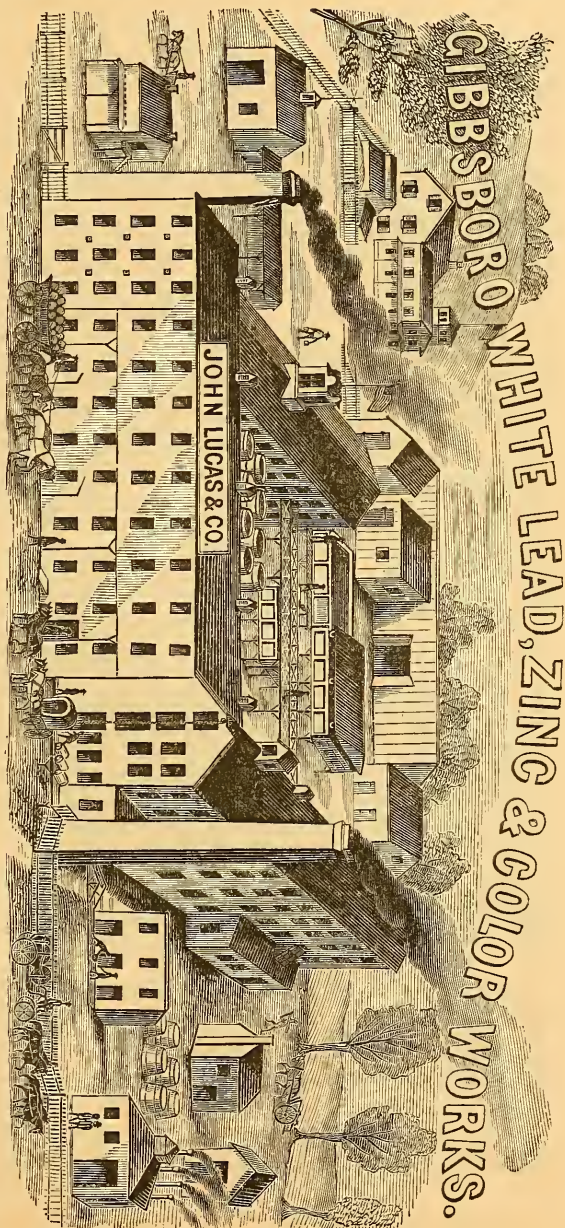


Institute, 3208 Chestnut street. Dr. Bond can be consulted daily on all Cancerous, Scrofulous affections, and diseases of the Skin and Blood. Medicines sent to any part of the world. Dr. Bond's Medical Institute is the finest in the country, and offers advantages superior to any other in the United States. Dr. Bond's mode of treatment for Cancer and Scrofula is a positive specific for these maladies; a positive cure for Cancer in even its most apparently hopeless form, and was discovered by Prof. Bond after years of experience in the public clinics of Phila., and extensive traveling in the principal cities of Ameri-

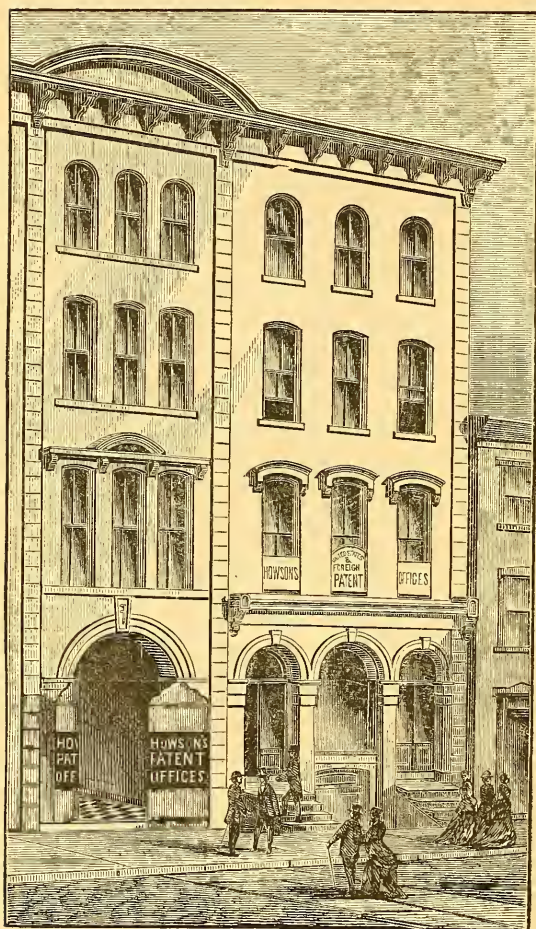
PENNA. CANCER INSTITUTE, MARELE TERRACE.

ca; gaining all possible information concerning the treatment of this dreadful disease.

John Lucas & Co., whose office and storehouses are situated at Nos. 141 and 143 North Fourth street, Phila., are the proprietors of one of the most extensive Color and Paint manufacturing establishments in the United States. We present a view of their factories at Gibbsboro, N.J., a few miles from Phila. In labor-saving machinery and appliances for producing the articles pertaining to this branch of manufactures at the lowest possible cost, their factories are said to be the most complete of any in this country. Both steam and water power are used, the latter being obtained from a beautiful lake situated on their property; the great purity of this water affords an additional advantage in the manufacture of fine colors. The brilliant and durable Swiss and Imperial French Greens, which have become so well-known in this and other countries, are produced only at Gibbsboro, and are the most prominent specialty of this house. They also manufacture largely White Leads, Zincs, Colors, high-grade Varnishes and Dryers, and are agents for French, English and American Plate and Window Glass.



South of Chestnut, on the east side of Fourth, occupying Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 South Fourth street, the Forrest Building, one wing of which is here represented, forms a conspicuous and attractive feature. Erected in

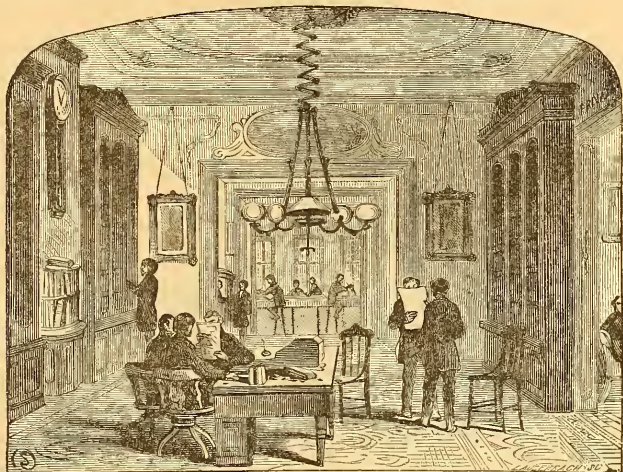


THE FORREST BUILDING.

the most substantial manner, the front of Pictou stone, divided into four stories and basement, it occupies a frontage of fifty-five feet and a depth of eighty-six feet. This magnificent property was erected in 1867-68, and is held by trustees, the entire net income being devoted to educational purposes. It is fitted up with every means and appliance of modern invention for comfort and convenience. The offices, forty-two in number, are all of them well lighted and heated, and are in demand by professional and business men, owing to the central location of the building. The entire second story of the right wing of this structure is occupied

by Messrs. Howson & Son, whose Patent and Patent Law Offices here, and in Washington, are well-known to inventors and manufacturers throughout the country. Five adjoining and capacious well appointed offices are occupied by this firm for their staff of clerks and draftsmen. Mr. H. Howson, a civil and mechanical engineer, who established this house in 1853, is the senior partner, and Mr. Charles Howson, Counsel in Patent cases, has charge of the Law department. The branch office in Washington is situated in Seventh street, directly opposite the U. S. Patent Office. In the extensive

and popular establishment of Messrs. Howson & Son are combined all the facilities for procuring United States and Foreign Patents, for defending Patents before the United States Courts and for the prosecution of all other Patent Law business.



The accompanying cut presents an interior view of a portion of Messrs. Howson & Son's Establishment. The firm have availed themselves of the opportunity which the plan of the building offered, to arrange a series of apartments, which for the purpose of their business, could not be excelled.

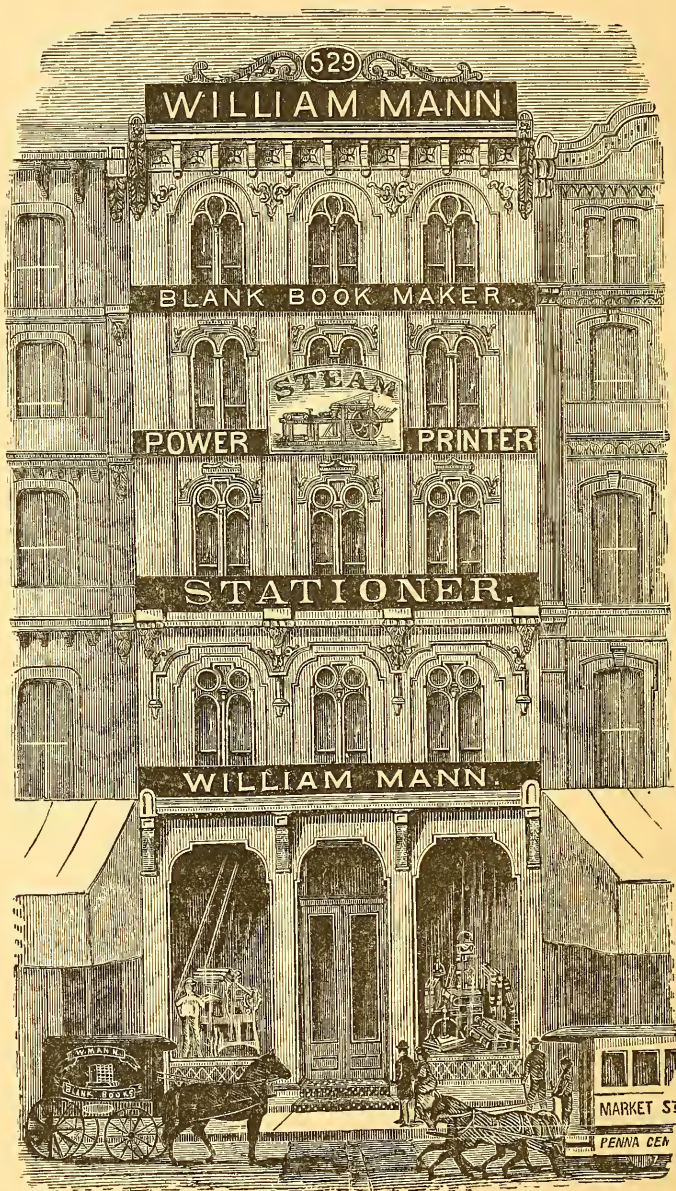
Besides the facilities which they have here provided for the prompt attendance to the great quantity of business entrusted to them, they possess in their Washington Branch Office, with which they are in constant communication, an advantage which experienced Inventors, who understand the importance of ready access to the Patent Office and its Records, will fully appreciate.

THE WORKINGMEN'S COFFEE HOUSES

Of Philadelphia were originated by Joshua L. Baily, Esq., a merchant of this city. The Central Coffee House is at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, and the Model Coffee House at No. 31 S. Fourth street. "The object of these coffee houses," as Mr Baily says, "is to accommodate what seems to be an imperious demand for stimulants—a demand we cannot hope to eradicate, but which we may control and direct by supplying a substitute for alcoholic drinks." To give this purpose greater efficiency, the coffee houses have been neatly fitted up, and made both comfortable and attractive. From various sources there is ample evidence that the aim in the establishment of the coffee houses has been answered in restraining intemperance, and that marked and encouraging results have been reached, exceeding anything supposed at the outset as possible. The number of persons who take coffee at the Central is between 700 and 800 daily, and at the Model 1200—a daily aggregate of nearly 2000.

A MAMMOTH STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOK-HOUSE.

THE LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES.



THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is rather characteristic, we believe, of Philadelphia business men not to blow their own trumpets. We have in Philadelphia a large number of manufacturing industries, and some of them exceed in extent those of any city in the Union. We were not aware until recently that the Blank-Book Manufacturing and Stationery business of William Mann, which he started in 1849, had reached such immense proportions. It now occupies probably the largest building devoted to this one purpose in the United States, and is, undoubtedly, the most complete.

It was purchased by Mr. Mann for \$125,000; is 24 feet front and 200 feet deep, five stories high, and runs through to Commerce street. The clear value of the building and machinery is over \$225,000. At this establishment

RAILROAD COMPANIES,

MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

BANKS AND BANKERS,

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN,

Are promptly supplied with all they use, viz :

BLANK-BOOKS,

PRINTING,

LITHOGRAPHING,

AND

STATIONERY OF EVERY VARIETY,

At fair and reasonable prices.

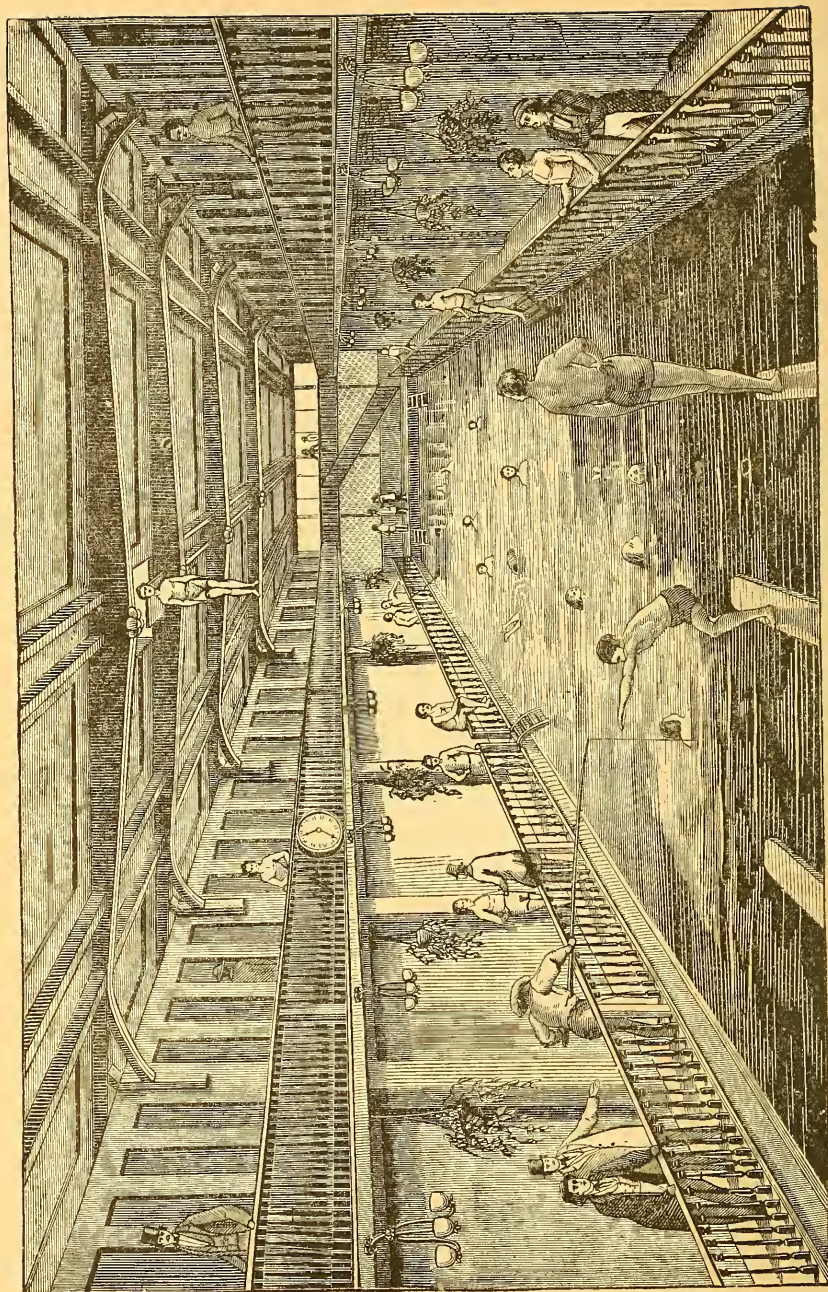
The business has been conducted from small beginnings, as a *Strictly One-Price Store*, from which there is no departure. A firm in New Orleans can have orders filled as cheaply by mail as in person. The residents of the city and visitors to it are invited to call and they will receive a hearty welcome whether they desire to purchase or not.

Call upon or address,

WILLIAM MANN,

No. 529 Market street,

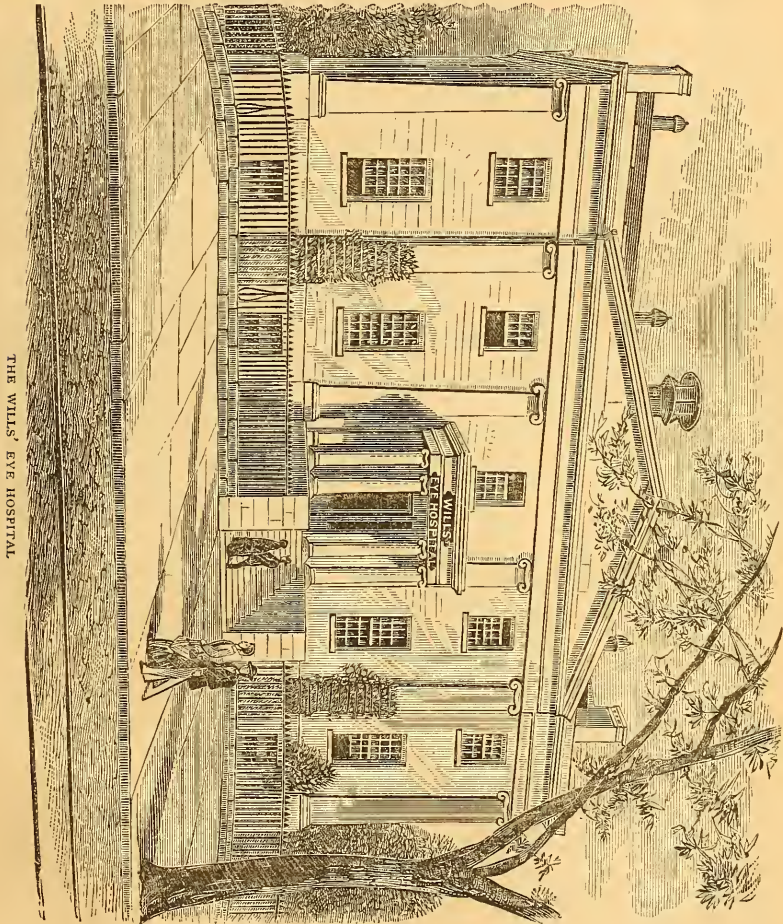
PHILADELPHIA.



THE PHILADELPHIA NATATORIUM—INTERIOR VIEW

THE PHILADELPHIA NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

On Broad street below Walnut, is a favorite resort for young Philadelphians, of both sexes. It contains a swimming basin 30 by 100 feet, and a gymnasium. It contains every means and appliance for the development of the human frame, and every opportunity is afforded for the acquisition of the art of swimming.



THE WILLS' EYE HOSPITAL.

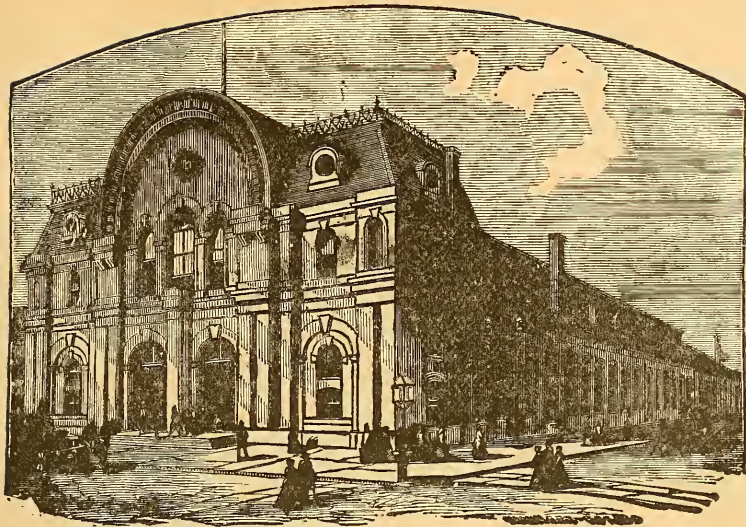
The Wills' Hospital, for the relief of the indigent blind and lame, was opened for the reception of patients March 3d, 1834, in pursuance of the last will and testament of James Wills, who left about \$122,548 for the purpose. Besides this amount, \$18,400 78 has since been contributed by other benevolent citizens. By prudent

management, however, and the sale of portions of the Hospital grounds, the funds now amount to \$225,100. There are at present only forty beds, and these are utterly inadequate to meet the demand, but no more can be put in the Hospital, owing to the want of room, while one hundred could be filled were there room and means to support them. 51,440 patients have received the benefits of this charity since 1834. The institution is under the management of the Board of City Trusts.



MERCANTILE LIBRARY—INTERIOR VIEW.

The Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, a reference to which is made on page 47 of this work, occupy a building on Tenth street, above Chestnut, the interior being 300 by 80 feet; the length of the main library room is 187 feet. The number of volumes in the library is now about 115,000. There are 503 periodical publications, including quarterlies, monthlies, daily and other papers regularly filed in this institution. The total number of visitors to the library during the year 1874 was 501,621. The Newspaper, Reading and Chess Rooms are very attractive, well-furnished, and pre-eminent in their appliances for convenience and comfort. We present views of the exterior and interior, giving the reader a correct idea of this truly worthy institution. The membership at present includes about twelve thousand persons. The management of the Company has become deservedly popular, and the institution is a decided feature in Philadelphia life, in which citizens of every social station may take a genuine pride.



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

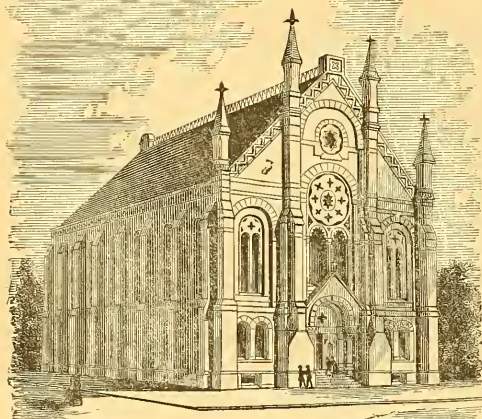
The Gethsemane Baptist Church, located on the northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Columbia avenue, is in the Norman style of architecture, and is constructed of Trenton brown-stone, with trimmings of Natrona stone. On the first floor are the general Bible school room, the infant school room, the church parlor and library. These can all be thrown into one by moving partitions, and have a seating capacity of seven hundred. The second floor contains the main audience room, the pastor's study, a chorister's room, and the two robing rooms. The audience room has one thousand sittings, and is handsomely furnished. The wood-work is solid walnut; the walls are richly frescoed;



GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH.

the windows are ornamented with stained glass. The choir gallery, in the rear of the

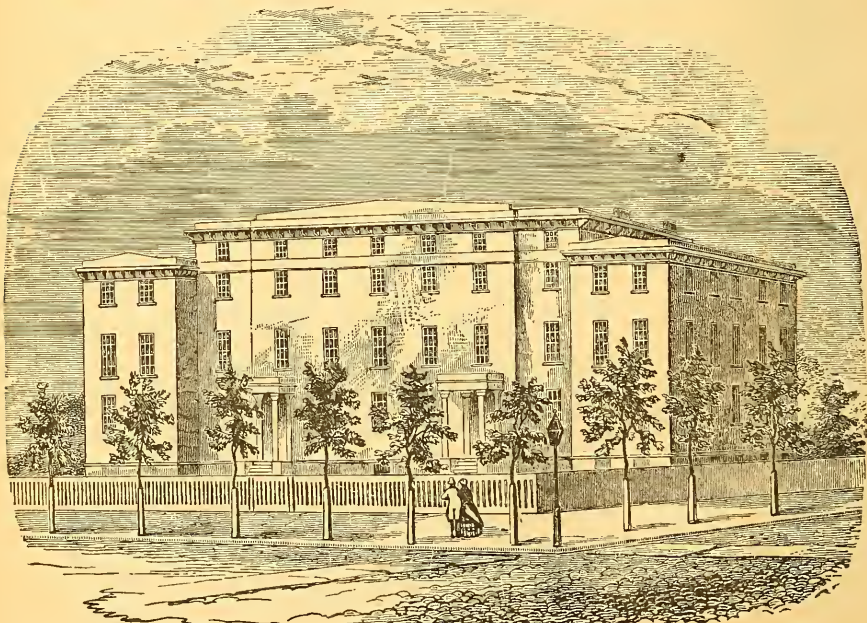
pulpit, is unusually large, and adapted to the purpose of a chorus choir. The organ forms a beautiful background. This is the largest and most expensive building for religious purposes north of Spring Garden and west of Broad street.



MANTUA BAPTIST CHURCH.

Centennial International Exhibition. Rev. J. G. Walker is the pastor.

The Mantua Baptist Church, at the corner of Silvesth and Fortieth streets, has recently been erected at a cost of \$45,000. It occupies a lot 53 by 90 feet, in a neighborhood which is rapidly growing in population and importance, within five squares of the grounds occupied by the



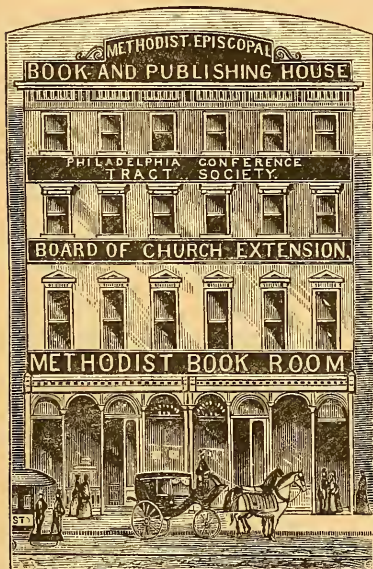
THE PENNSYLVANIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND

Is situated at the corner of Twentieth and Race streets. The semi-weekly concerts, in

which none but blind persons take part, are very attractive occasions for visitors. A description of the institution will be found on page 69.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1018 AND 1020 ARCH ST.

This fine building, recently enlarged and beautified, is the property of the "*Philadelphia Conference Tract Society of the M. E. Church*," and is under the direction of a Board of Managers, aided by Rev. J. B. McCullough, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The Society was organized in March, 1853, and commenced business, in a small way, at No. 119 N. Sixth Street. Here it remained until the Spring of 1866, when it removed to 1018 Arch street, and entered upon a more successful career, under the agency of Rev. S. W. Thomas. In 1873, the Society purchased the adjoining lot, No. 1020, and in 1874 the entire block, 50 by 150 feet, was built up. The edifice now embraces two stores on the main floor, a large printing department in the basement and in the rear, a commodious hall for general church purposes, and a number of rooms well adapted to use as offices. The business of the house is principally the publication and sale of books and tracts designed for use in Methodist Churches and Sunday-schools; but it is now entering



METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK ROOMS.

more largely into the general trade in moral and religious books adapted to all denominations. The profits of the Concern, as soon as the improvements are paid for, will be used in the benevolent work of the Church. The house is worthy of the patronage of all who wish good books, and especially of such as desire to do good, as well as gratify themselves.

A LARGE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

One of the well-known and noteworthy features among the commercial circles of Philadelphia is the large and flourishing paper warehouse of J. G. Ditman & Co., Nos. 506 and 508 Minor street. Almost anything in the various lines of paper needed by every class of business, may here be found. Printers can be supplied by the single or by the thousand reams of paper, at very short notice, while storekeepers and stationers find all their wants in every variety satisfied in the most rapid and obliging manner, at prices which cannot but please all purchasers.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

Agents, Patent.

Connolly Brothers, No. 424 Walnut street.
 Howson & Son, No. 119 South Fourth street.
 WIEDERSHEIM, JOHN A., No. 110 S. Fourth st.

Artificial Teeth.

WHITE, SAMUEL S., Cor. Twelfth and Chestnut.

Agents, Insurance.

MATHER & CO., No. 308 Walnut street.
 Hollinshead & Buckman, No. 404 Walnut street.

Axle Manufacturers.

Pennsylvania Axle Works, Advena & Heald, N.E.
 Cor. Fifteenth street and Fairmount avenue.

Bankers and Brokers.

PETERSON, P. S. & CO., No. 39 South Third street.
 DeHaven & Bro., No. 40 South Third street.
 Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
 Gilbough, J. W., No. 114 South Third street.
 Sexton, John W., No. 112 South Third street.

Brush Manufacturers.

Brintzinhoffer, Charles, No. 935 Market street.

Boiler Manufacturers.

Weicke, Edward, 1026 to 1036 New Market street.

Bags, Rope and Twine.

Bailey, John T. & Co., No. 120 Chestnut street.

Booksellers.

American Sunday School Union, 1122 Chestnut st.
 Baird, Henry C., No. 406 Walnut street.
 Harding, W. W., No. 630 Chestnut street.

Cotton & Woolen Goods Manufacturers.

Garrett, Philip C. & Co., 23d and Hamilton streets.
 Wood, William & Co., Hamilton street from 21st
 to 22d, and cor. 24th and Hamilton, office and
 showrooms, 22d street below Spring Garden.

Chemists, Manufacturing.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, S. W. Cor. Ninth and
 Parrish streets.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Marshall and Callowhill.

Chemists, Pharmaceutical.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Marshall and Callowhill.

Church Goods.

OESTERLE, H. A., No. 848 North Sixth street.

Collecting Agents.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, incorporated, 131 S.
 Fourth street.

Clocks, French and American.

Cooke, B. J., No. 137 North Third street.

Coal Dealers.

BRANSON, ELLIS, Cor. Eighth and Willow streets.
 HUTCHINS, H. R., No. 1452 North Ninth street.

Commission Dry Goods.

Johnston & McCandless, No. 611 Chestnut street.

Confectioners' Tools.

Address, Thos. J. & Co., 229 and 231 Vine street.

Curiosities.

Kline, John W., No. 212 South Eighth street.

Civil Engineers & Surveyors.

Sadler & Urch, No. 518 Walnut street.

Card Writer and Printer.

Duffy, John, Continental Hotel.

Confectionery.

Whitman, Stephen F. & Son, 12th and Market sts.
 W. H. Moore, No. 1336 North Tenth street.

Dental Materials.

WHITE, SAMUEL S., Cor. Twelfth and Chestnut.

Dining Saloon.

JOHN J. SLIFER, No. 532 Arch street.

Druggists, Wholesale.

Hurst, John C., No. 925 Market street.
 Wilson, Wm. M. & Co., No. 206 Market street.
 WILTBERGER, D. S., No. 233 North Second street.

Drug Broker and Importer.

Wood, James B., N. E. Cor. Front and Chestnut.

File Manufacturers.

Krumbhaar, Alexander, 1601 Spring Garden street.

Forges, Portable & Stationary.

Keystone Portable Forge Co., 120 Exchange Place.

French Plate Glass.

Shoemaker, Benj. H., 205 to 211 N. Fourth street.

Fine Arts.

Haseltine, Chas. E., 1125 and 1127 Chestnut street.

Glass Stainers.

Gibson, J. & G. H., 123 and 125 S. Eleventh street.

Grocers, Wholesale.

Kellogg, Henry C. & Co., cor. Water and Chestnut.

Gas Machines.

THE KEYSTONE SAFETY GAS MACHINE COMPANY.
 No. 717 Sansom street.

Grindstones.

MITCHELL, J. E., No. 310 York Avenue.

Hair Dressing Emporium.

Mrs. M. Mayer, No. 1328 North Tenth street.

Heaters and Ranges.

A. W. RAND, No. 124 North Sixth street.

Homœopathic Pharmacy.

Lafel, A. J., No. 125 South Eleventh street

Hosiery, Notions & White Goods.

Mellor, Bains & Mellor, 441 and 443 Market street.

Insurance Companies, Fire & Marine.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. Cor. Third and Walnut streets.

Insurance Companies, Fire.

Insurance Co. of North America, No. 232 Walnut.

SABINE & ALLEN, No. 224 Walnut street.

Sun Fire Insurance Co., No. 434 Walnut street.

Law and Collection Agencies.

Hardcastle and Co., No. 619 Walnut street.

Lithographer.

Weise, A. L., No. 45 South Fourth street.

Leather Belting.

Forepaugh, Wm. F., Jr. & Bros, Cor. Jefferson and Randolph streets.

Machinists' Tools.

BEMENT, WILLIAM B. & SON, Twenty-first and Callowhill streets.

Maps, Atlases, &c.

J. L. SMITH, No. South Sixth street.

Metals.

North American Smelting Co., Nos. 1510 and 1512 Spring Garden street.

Machinists.

LODGE, JACOB & SON, No. 103 Hudson Street.

Merchandise Broker.

Eastwood, C. W. & Co., N. E. Cor. Front and Chestnut street.

Morocco Manufacturers.

Kindsvater, C., S.W. cor. Oxford & Randolph sts.

Military Goods.

Horstmann, Brother & Co., Cor. Fifth and Cherry.

Migeod, J. M. & Son, No. 510 Race street.

Notary Public & Commissioner.

PEROT, JOSEPH S., Secretary and Treasurer of Merchants' Association, No. 131 S. Fourth st.

Oil Manufacturers.

STEVENSON, BRO. & CO., No. 132 S. Second street.

Patent Agents.

WIEDERSHEIM, JOHN A., No. 110 S. Fourth st.

Paraffin Wax Manufacturer.

STEVENSON, BRO. & CO., No. 132 S. Second street.

Photo-Lithographer.

Burge, E. M. No. 430 Chestnut street.

Pianos.

Bruce, E. M & Co., No. 1308 Chestnut street.

Printers.

Grant, Faires & Rodgers, 52 and 54 N. Sixth street.

SYCKELMOORE, WILLIAM, No. 506 Minor street.

C. K. & W. D. HAMMITT, No. 119 S. Fourth st.

Paper Manufacturers.

MAGARCE, CHAS. & CO., No. 32 South Sixth street.

T. SEYMOUR SCOTT & BBO., No. 15 North Sixth st., also sole agents for the "Pioneer" Patent Building and Carpet Paper, and Medicated Boudoir Paper.

Paints.

Pecora Paint Co., No. 150 North Fifth street.

Regalias.

Curtis, Mrs. Wm., No. 146 North Sixth street.

Regalia Manufacturers.

CESTERLE, H. A., No. 848 North Sixth street.

Schools.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNA. Nos. 1716 & 1718 Market Street.

Hallowell High School, Geo. Eastburn, Principal, No. 112 North Ninth street.

Shoemaker, J. W., No. 1418 Chestnut street.

Spice Mills.

WORRELL, HOWARD, "Eagle Spice Works," 244 to 248 North Front street.

Seal Engravers.

Baumgarten, J., N. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut.

Seeds.

Dreer, Henry A., No. 714 Chestnut street.

Shipping Commission Merchants.

Wright, Peter & Sons, No. 307 Walnut street.

Silverplaters.

Burwell, Wm. & Brother, No. 236 Arch street.

Scales, Manufacturers of.

Riehle Bros., Cor. Ninth and Melon streets.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers.

Fagan, J. & Son, Nos. 621 and 623 Commerce st.

Tea Dealer.

Frank N. Guider, No. 910 Girard avenue.

Truss Makers.

Everett, B. C., No. 14 North Ninth Street.

Undertakers.

Schuyler & Armstrong, 2054 North Sixth street.

Vats and Tanks.

Burkhardt, George J. & Co., 1341 Buttorwood st.

Victor Gas Machine.

A. W. RAND, No. 154 North Sixth street.

Window Shade Manufacturer.

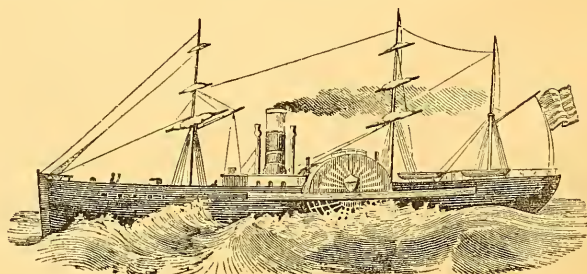
Kraupa, George, No. 2231 N. Second Street.

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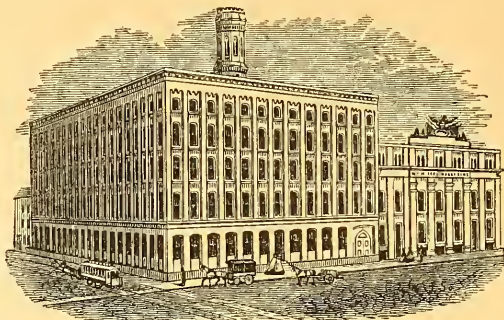
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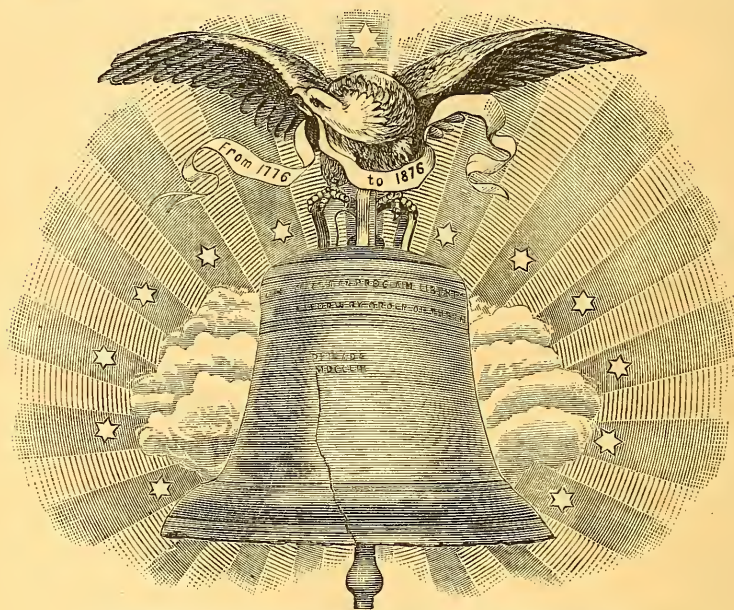
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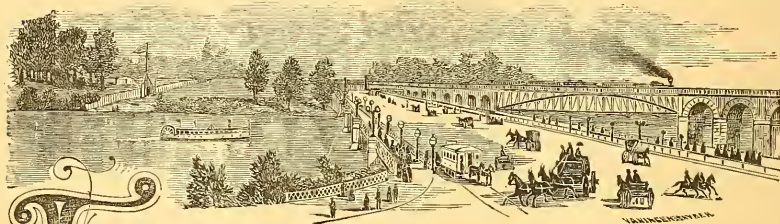
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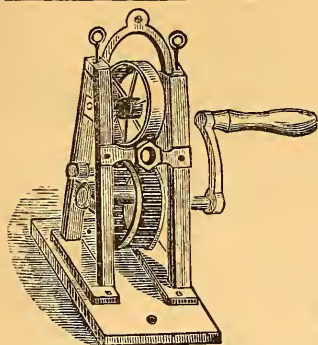


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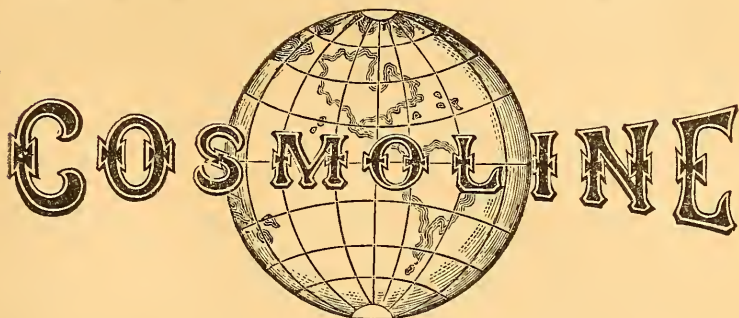
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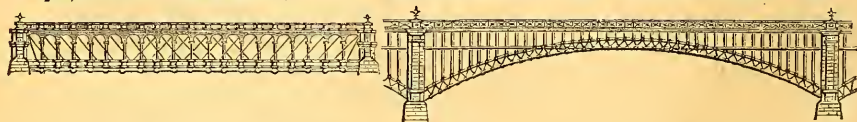
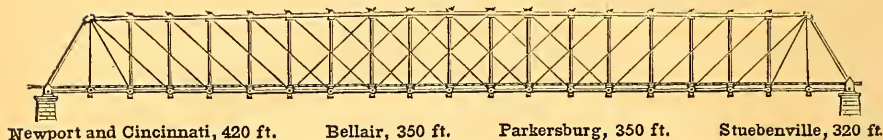
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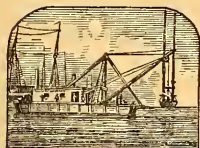
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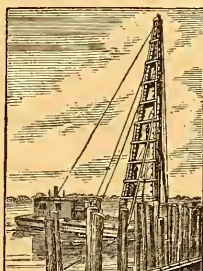
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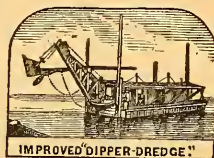
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